THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 92. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life. See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

for all affections and diseases of these organs, whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated DR. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
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HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other.

MISSISSIPPI.

Meeting of the Legislature—Substance of Governor Humphrey's Message—Relations of the White and Black Population—The Governor's Views Upon National Politics—He Calls the Constitutional Amendment an Insulting Outrage, Etc. Etc. Etc.

JACKSON, Miss., October 16.—The Mississippi Legislature met in extraordinary session here yesterday, and after its organization Governor Humphreys delivered his message. He says no special emergency, but a general exigency, resulting from the altered condition of Federal relations and domestic affairs at the termination of the late civil war, which, in the nature of things, could not be fully provided for at the first session of the Legislature, demanded further consideration, and induced him to issue the reconvening call.

He congratulates the State on the removal of the negro troops from its limits, and the transfer of the Freedmen's Bureau to the control of officers of the regular army, and says the white race is thus relieved from the insults, irritations and spoliations to which they were so often subjected, and the black race from that demoralization which rendered them averse to habits of honest industry, and which was fast sinking them into habits of idleness, pauperism and crime. Both races are now settling down in business life, and cultivating those sentiments of mutual friendship and confidence so essential to the prosperity and happiness of both.

Beyond these congratulations there is but little in the political horizon to cheer the patriot, or excite the hopes of our citizens. That small cloud of fanaticism that rose in the East at first no larger than a man's hand, and spread with such irresistible fury, overthrowing constitutional barriers, and destroying the rights and property of a portion of the States of the Union, still overshadows our land with all its portentous blackness. Our Senators and Representatives to Congress are yet refused their seats. The radical Congress has enacted laws, and proposed amendments to the Constitution which, if adopted, will destroy the rights of the States and of the people, and centralize all the powers of Government in the federal head. Against these threatening powers of ruin the President has interposed the Executive power of the Government, and has thus drawn upon his devoted head all its fury and vengeance.

The conservative patriotism of the North, and the brave soldiers who marched boldly up to the battle and fought for the Union, and who are now unwilling to lend themselves to the unholy work of trampling down the constitutional liberties of the people who succumbed to the mighty power of our common Government, are arrayed in support of his Administration in its efforts to restore the States to their constitutional rights in the Union. The result of this fierce struggle between the President and Congress time alone can reveal. In the adjustment of what they term plans of reconstruction of the Union, the South can have no voice, and can only submit to the power that controls her.

As the Chief Magistrate of the State I have sedulously avoided all collision with Federal powers, and have yielded obedient acquiescence in every case of usurpation and wrong inflicted upon our citizens by Federal authority. Our people are wearied of war, its desolation and its vandalism; they have returned to their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. They now seek for peace, its quiet and security, by submission to its power. They have nobly met and heroically performed their duties and responsibilities, and proudly conscious of rectitude, they transmit to posterity and history the record of the past without a blush of contrition or dishonor.

Though our voice cannot be heard nor our rights respected in the adjustment of our Federal relations, many questions present themselves for our consideration and action as citizens of the State that may affect our condition as citizens in the Union. Prominent among them is the amendment proposed by Congress as No. 14, which, at the request of the honorable Secretary of State, William H. Seward, I herewith report for your action. This amendment, adopted by a Congress of less than three-fourths of the States of the Union, in palpable violation of the rights of more than one-fourth of the States, is such an insulting outrage and denial of the equal rights of so many of our worthiest citizens who have shed lustre and glory upon our section and our race, both in the forum and in the field, such a gross usurpation of the rights of the State, and such a centralization of power in the Federal Government, that I presume a mere reading of it will cause its rejection by you.

The Civil Rights bill, passed by Congress at its recent session, conflicts directly with many of our State laws passed in pursuance to the amendment of the State Constitution, emancipating all the slaves in the State, and requiring the Legislature to guard them and the State from the evils that may arise from their sudden change, and has also been a fruitful source of disturbance. Immediately after your adjournment in December, 1865, I appointed Hon. William Yerger, of Hinds county, and Hon. J. M. Ackers, of Monroe county, Commissioners, to visit Washington City, and lay these laws before the President, and to request him to indicate which of them the military authorities in the State would be allowed to nullify.

The President, in his reply, gave them full assurance that none of them should be nullified, except by the civil courts of the land. No violent collision has yet occurred between the State and Federal authorities and I fear none so long as the District of Mississippi is under the administration of the present distinguished military commander, who has, in the settlement of the many delicate questions that have arisen, shown so just a sentiment towards our State and people thus far.

All questions that could not be otherwise adjusted have been submitted to the judicial tribunals of the country, and are now undergoing legal investigation. While the Civil Rights bill cannot be received as a rule for your guidance, the interests of the white race will be subserved by the relaxation of the rigidity of our laws, which, in order to guard society against threatening evils, was rendered necessary. Public justice to both races demands the admission of negro testimony in all cases brought before the civil and criminal Courts.

Now that the negro has shown a confiding and friendly disposition towards the white race, and a desire to engage in the pursuits of honest labor, justice and honor demand of us full protection to his person and property, real and personal. Fire-arms are not essential to his protection of property or his happiness, and society should be guarded by requiring him to procure a license to carry them—a privilege he can always secure, where his character for good conduct and honesty is known.

The rest of the message of Governor Humphrey's is confined to local affairs solely, and has no political significance. In recommending an appropriation of twenty per cent. of the entire revenue of the State for the purpose of supporting families of deceased, and purchasing artificial limbs for disabled, Confederate soldiers, the Governor says:—"It is a sacred duty which the State owes to the brave heroes whose lives have been lost in defense of our lost cause." In acknowledging a donation of $18,000 from Maryland, he says:—"This noble charity is a renewed evidence of the tender sympathy felt for the families of our gallant dead and their brave survivors, and a touching tribute to the justice of the cause for which they fought and suffered, and must forever bind the hearts of true Mississippians in cords of love and affection to the true-hearted and patriotic ladies of Maryland."

French Priests.—In France there are 78,584 priests and 108,119 minor ecclesiastics, 86 archbishops, 3517 cures, and 189 vicars-general, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Of this clerical army only 35,000 are paid by Government, the remainder being supported by the Church. The sum thus supplied amounts annually to 218,093,600f. The religious communities are divided into three classes—educational, hospitable, and contemplative. Of the latter there are 12,141, who remain in a perpetual state of prayer and meditation. There are 1085 Jesuits, of whom 282 meditate and pray.

Queer.—Trouble is in store for the British Association next year at Dundee, says the London *Reader*. The Brechin Town Council have been asked to assist, but a Mr. P. Guthrie is of opinion that at the Nottingham meeting this year the only thing they did was to propagate infidel principles. The Provost says that Bishop Forbes has prepared and published a letter encouraging all parties to study, in order to be able to meet these opinions at the next meeting, when there will be a fair battle.

Opera in Stuttgart.—Herr Abert's *Astorga* has been performed among the first operas selected for the autumn season at Stuttgart.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Three Large Stores Destroyed—Loss Estimated at Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The fire bell struck for an alarm of fire at a quarter past 10 o'clock last night, and soon after fire was seen bursting out of the five-story brick building, No. 308 West street. The firemen were promptly at the premises, but from the inflammable character of the contents of the building the flames spread rapidly from floor to floor. The two upper stories communicating with the five-story building No. 307, very soon set fire to that building, and the two were on fire at one time.

The walls of the first building fell in about twenty minutes after the alarm, crushing the roof and flooring of the two story house No. 309. A portion of the wall, it appears, fell on the extension of the large storage store immediately in the rear, fronting on Washington street, Nos. 508 and 510, thus setting fire to that building. From this extension the flames soon spread into the main building, stored on two floors with cotton, and the other stories with a general assortment of merchandise. Notwithstanding the energy of the firemen, the flames kept gaining rapidly until they reached the roof. The Chief Engineer, having ordered his men to look out, fearing some of the floors might give way, five powerful streams were then brought to bear from the street, and played into the windows, and at the time our reporter left the scene of conflagration, at one o'clock, the interior of the storage store was all on fire, and it was believed the whole of the building and its contents would be destroyed.

The first and second floors of the building No. 308 West street were occupied by John C. Baxter & Son, ship chandlers. Mr. Baxter estimates his loss at about $25,000, on which he is insured for $12,000, in the Harmony, Lenox, Relief, and New Amsterdam Insurance companies. The third floor was occupied by Bowen & Ramsey, riggers. Their loss may be estimated at about $2000, said to be partly covered by insurance. The fourth and fifth floors, and the two top lofts of the adjoining building, were occupied by John Curtin, sail-maker. His loss may be estimated at about $1500, partly insured.

No. 307 West street. The first and second floors were occupied by John G. Ferris' liquor store; loss estimated at about $5000; said to be insured. The third floor was occupied by a tin can manufacturer whose name we did not learn. The loss estimated at about $2000. No. 304 West street, a two-story house, occupied on its first floor by John Hendrick as a liquor store, and several families living up stairs; the wall crushed in the roof and one or two of the floors, doing a damage of some $3000.

No. 309½, a three-story house, was slightly damaged.

No. 310, occupied on first floor by John Smith, liquor store, and several families. They have suffered also by the removal of goods.

No. 306 West street, feed store, kept by John Chatten. The roof and flooring crushed in by the fallen wall. Loss about $2000.

No. 305 West street; occupied, first floor, by Silas Crowell, liquor store, and families up stairs; the roof and floor crushed by the fallen wall. Damaged about $1500; insured.

The two five story brick buildings, Nos. 307 and 308, were owned by Mr. George Cregan. The estimated loss is about $40,000; said to be partly insured.

The free storage store, Nos. 508 and 510 Washington street, was kept by Cyrus Olmstead. It contained, as reported, on two stories cotton; the other floors an assortment of merchandise. The value of the contents of this store is a mere conjecture, but from its appearance it is supposed to be valued at about $250,000. The greater portion is said to be insured. The building was formerly for many years used as a pork-packing establishment. It is fifty feet front by some one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, and five stories high. It is owned by Mr. George Cregan. It is valued at about $50,000; about one half is said to be insured. The houses on either side of the storage store were occupied by different families. They moved out all they could, fearing that the walls would fall and crush the houses, the warehouse being some three stories above them.

The origin of the fire seems to be mysterious. Mr. Baxter informed the Fire Marshal that no fire had been used in the store that day, and how the fire could accidentally break out in their premises was a mystery to him.—*N. Y. Herald*.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Storm—Another Steamer in Distress—The Conservative Circular Dodge—Cholera, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, October 17.—The attempt to remove our Police Commissioners, to get others appointed in their places who will appoint Democrats and conservatives, with a tincture of secession Judges, creates intense excitement here, and if the removals be made, it threatens to result in open violence, and perhaps rioting and bloodshed, between the contending parties.

Captain Butler, of the schooner *George W. Grice*, who arrived here yesterday from Fountain Island, states he encountered terrific gales, of three days duration, on the 4th instant, in latitude 35.55, longitude 76.29. Captain Butler saw a large steamship on the 3d, to windward, with two smoke-stacks, painted red, in apparently disabled condition, her decks having the appearance of being swept of everything, and her foremast and mizzenmast gone. There was a large brig lying by her, supposed to be engaged in taking off the passengers and crew.

There were four deaths from cholera here yesterday. The disease is rapidly abating.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Cotton firm; quotations nominal. Flour firm; sales of 3500 bbls.; State at $8@11.75; Ohio, $10.20@13.50; Western, $8@11; Southern, $12@16.50. Wheat firm; sales of 18,000 bushels at $2.90@3 for State. Corn advanced 1@2c. for white; sales of 70,000 bushels at 98@99½ cents. Beef steady. Pork firm; mess is quoted at $33.12½. Lard quiet at 16@18 cents. Whisky steady.

A Reign of Terror in Spain.

The official *Gazette* of Madrid publishes a sentence pronounced by the Council of War on the 23d of September, by which thirty-three persons are condemned to death. Generals and officers of all grades are ordered to be shot, but journalists and deputies are condemned simply to strangulation. Among the latter are M. Sagasta, proprietor and director of the journal the *Ibere*, former deputy and engineering professor; M. Rubio, editor-in-chief of the *Iberie;* M. Ortis Casado, manager of the same journal, and provincial deputy; M. Montenar, proprietor and director of the journal the *Novadades*, and deputy; M. Castelar, proprietor and director of the *Democratie*, professor at the Central University; M. Martos, author, and one of the most distinguished advocates in Spain; and M. Bessera, professor of the exact sciences and journalist. These persons have for the most part fled, but unhappily fifty four persons of all conditions have been arrested, whom it is intended to transport to the Philippines or to Fernando Po.

English Opera.—English opera at her Majesty's Theatre in London, this winter, has been abandoned, and it is not even likely that the house will be opened for promenade concerts—so say the London papers. The London managers had better send for Eichberg.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

Twenty-Three Hundred Buildings Destroyed—Six Persons Known to Have Been Burned to Death—Several Others Missing—Public Meeting in Quebec—Contributions Solicited for the Sufferers, Etc.

QUEBEC, October 16.—The Mayor of Quebec issued a proclamation yesterday morning for a mass meeting to be held last evening, to devise means to assist the sufferers by the great fire. A more numerous and influential assembly never convened in this city. The citizens whose property escaped injury are doing everything in their power to provide relief for those who have been rendered houseless and penniless by the greatest fire that ever occurred in America. The sufferings at Portland cannot be compared to those endured at Quebec. The people in the province have no one to rely on. The inhabitants of Lower Canada, being poor, cannot assist the sufferers as they would wish.

A committee was appointed, who will immediately appeal to the charitably disposed persons throughout the continent for funds to help rebuild the city and provide homes for the poor, and before the approaching winter sets in. G. H. Simard and William Hossacks have been appointed treasurers for the relief fund by the Mayor. Fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed at the meeting last night, and about five thousand during the day.

Coroner Prendergrast held an inquest on the four bodies taken from the ruins. The first body taken out was that of a woman named Margaret Weard, the wife of Jean Baptiste, of St. Larcareur, whose husband was killed by the explosion in Arago street.

The remains of three women were discovered after a search of six hours, buried beneath the ruins of an old brick building, near the lower end of Arago street. Their names were Angelia Vadebenour, aged thirty-six years; Angelique Vadebenour, aged sixty years; the name of the third has not yet transpired. The mother of the Vadebenours was taken from beneath a mass of rubbish in such a state as to be unrecognizable.

A clerk in the grocery store of Mr. Gauereux, named Biscouller, is missing, and it is feared he perished while attempting to save the furniture from his father's house on Valeur street, a few minutes before the house was blown up. Several other persons are also reported missing.

The number of houses destroyed is greater than at first supposed. I think they will exceed 2350, throwing over 25,000 persons on the charity of the world.

On St. Lauvre and Stone streets, out of 2000 houses only 175 are left standing. The families living in these were all of the poorest class, and very few of them saved from the flames any clothing except what was on their persons.

Out of the large number of houses that were situated in the suburbs of the city, the only token left is a wilderness of chimneys and ruins of what was the most popular resort during the summer months.

The different societies of the city have placed at the disposal of the authorities their halls for the families who were unable to procure tents. The skating ground, the City Hall, two drill sheds, and the Marine Hospital are filled.

The Governor-General, immediately after being notified of the sad catastrophe, ordered a thousand tents to be forwarded to Quebec for the accommodation of the houseless sufferers.

In the Sisters of Charity Hospital are two hundred and fifty persons under their charge. The Sisters have been among the poor houseless creatures, furnishing food and clothes, and administering to the wounded.

The telegraph poles of the Montreal Company were burned down for over a mile.

The weather during the day is very pleasant, but at night the air is very chilly. Those living in tents complain bitterly of the cold.

A mass meeting is to be held in Montreal to-morrow night to raise subscriptions for the sufferers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The case of Grubb vs. Knotwel (before reported), which has been before the Court for the past few days, has at length been concluded. The jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

Dike vs. Shent et al.—An action on a promissory note. Defense—The machinery for a cotton mill, for which the note was given, was defective. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Keenan vs. Adams Express Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $25.50.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—This Court still presents a very busy scene, being busily engaged in the disposition of prison cases. John McCarthy plead guilty to a charge of malicious mischief. The prosecutor stated that McCarthy, in a drunken fit, broke a number of windows in his house, causing a very heavy loss. The prosecutor, who is defendant's brother, said that he had had a world of trouble with this man, who is sadly addicted to the use of liquor; and that he had sustained losses to the amount of several thousand dollars by his drunken recklessness.

Joseph Smith was charged with the larceny of a bag of flour valued at fifty cents, the property of Hugh McCahn. Mr McCahn stated that he missed the bag of flour from the front of his grocery, No. 518 South street. He heard that this defendant had stolen it; caught him, and gained a confession from him. He found the flour in the possession of another party, who had paid five cents for it. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Shear and John Hughes were acquitted of a charge of the larceny of some brooms. The defendants were little boys. The prosecutor did not appear, most probably from kind motives, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

John Brenninger was charged with assault and battery upon Frederick Heigler. Mr Heigler testified that one night while walking in Girard Park, he was attacked by Brenninger, who knocked him down and beat him severely.

There being no positive evidence, Mr. Heigler not having time to see who struck him, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Joseph White was charged with the larceny of a trunk valise and contents, the property of a Mr. Cleaver. The evidence was that the trunk was taken by Hillman's Express from Mr. Cleaver at the Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, to whom the check was given, to be delivered at No. 1028 Poplar street. The trunk was put into a wagon, and driven to Poplar street and not seeing the number 1028, the driver called out at a house No. 1022, where White and another were standing.

He asked them for 1028, and White answered that it was his baggage, that he had given the wrong number. He felt in his pocket as if looking for something, and looking up, said that he had lost the check, but it was all right. The trunk was delivered to White. On the next day Mr. Cleaver called on Mr. Hill, saying his baggage had not been delivered, and claiming $800 damages. On trial.

REAL ESTATE SALE TO-DAY.—The sixth fall sale of real estate, by James A. Freeman, took place at the Merchants' Exchange at noon to-day, with the following result:—

500 shares Bordentown Gas-light Company stock. Par $25, full paid, $6 per share.

No. 1113 Poplar street—A three-story brick house, with back buildings, 17 by 58 feet, and 25½ feet wide on the rear, $4350.

No 905 Kurtz street—A three story brick house and lot adjoining the above, 15 by 44½ feet, $1450.

No. 907 Kurtz street—House adjoining, 18 by 45½ feet, $1450.

No. 905 Charlotte street—A two-story brick house, above Poplar street, 15½ by 73 feet, $2125.

Marshall street—Two two story brick dwellings, below York, each 37 by 72½ feet, $1050 each.

Mayland street—Two small dwellings, one brick and the other frame, Nos. 16 and 18, each 15 by 40 ft., $1625, and $440.

No. 1209 Elsworth street—A three story brick house and lot, 16 by 60 feet, $1000.

Nineteenth and Tarlow streets—Three-story brick house, N. W. corner, 15 by 56 feet, $3000.

No. 469 North Ninth street—A three-story brick dwelling and lot, 17 by 58 feet, $2525.

Lot, Twenty-seventh street, above Master, 18½ by 100 feet, $150.

THIRD EDITION

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Gale—Additional Shipwrecks and Loss of Life, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 15.—The fierce north winds, as if anxious to herald the approach of a stormy winter, and unsatiated by the disastrous tidings of shipwrecks, the loss of valuable lives and vessels during the recent equinoctial gales, have been mustering for another heavy storm, which it is feared will prove even more fearful than the one amidst which the *Evening Star* and the *Queen Victoria* went down.

For the past three days it has been blowing at a fearful rate from the northeast, occasionally veering around more to the westward, with a cloudy sky and frequent showers of rain. The storm has been prevailing for a longer period outside on the coast, and vessels arriving in the harbor last evening reported it as raging almost like a hurricane. The pilot-boat *Maryland*, of Baltimore, arrived here last evening, and reported the storm as prevailing with great violence, the wind blowing fiercely from the northwest, and the sea breaking on the middle ground inside of Cape Henry, and in seven fathoms of water. All the pilot boats were anchored in the harbor this morning, unable to take their station at the Capes. The first intelligence of the disastrous effects of the storm was received here this morning, and accounts of still further shipwrecks and other disasters are hourly expected. The schooner *George L. Green*, C. W. Riche, master, arrived at Norfolk this morning, leaking at the rate of five thousand strokes per hour. She is from Georgetown, D. C., bound to New London, Connecticut, and sailed from Hampton Roads one week ago for her destination, having been anchored here for several days on account of the weather.

She encountered the storm on the 9th instant, while well up the coast of New Jersey. The wind blew from the east-northeast, and often shifted around as far as east-southeast. The schooner labored heavily with her cargo of coal, which loaded her down to within a few feet of the sea. The sea broke over her fore and aft, but she managed to weather the storm finely, until she began leaking. All the crew were sent to the pumps, but even their united efforts failed to keep her free of water. It continued to gain steadily hour by hour, and finding it impossible to keep on their course, the captain headed his vessel towards Hampton Roads, and reached here just in time to save her from sinking. The *George L. Green* went to Norfolk, and will probably be obliged to have the cargo discharged, in order to ascertain the whereabouts of the leakage.

The schooner *St. James*, from Corpus Christi, Texas, bound to New York, put in here this morning on account of the storm. She had suffered little or no damage, with the exception of split sails, etc. She reported having spoken, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the schooner *Sarah Evans*, from Tampa Bay, Florida, bound to New York, about fifteen miles east-southeast of Cape Henry, in a disabled condition, both masts gone, and otherwise damaged. The *Sarah Evans* had been dismasted about a week, and was endeavoring to make Hampton Roads with a jury mast and sails rigged. These facts were reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas G. Whytal, the Assistant Quartermaster at this post, but as he had no steamer here that could go to the assistance of the disabled schooner in such heavy weather, application was made to the Navy Department.

At noon to-day, Admiral Rowan, of the Gosport Navy Yard, sent out the United States double-ender gunboat *Lenapee*, Commander Thomas S. Phelps, which has just completed repairs and a thorough overhauling. In the event of the schooner not being able to make this harbor, she would probably endeavor to make for some Southern port, in which to execute the necessary repairs.

The steamer *Norfolk*, from Philadelphia, which passed by here to-day on her way to Norfolk, reported having seen yesterday at 12 o'clock M. a brig ashore on Winter-quarter Beach, near Concatiano. Her sails were flying, as if she had just gone ashore, and the sea was breaking over her to a great height. Her name was not ascertained. This is the last vessel on the list for the present, but there are sad forebodings among the old sailors hereabouts of another series of shipwrecked vessels, and attendant loss of life.

The U. S. gunboat *Lenapee*, Commander Thomas S. Phelps, above spoken of as having been sent in search of the schooner *Sarah Evans*, has just been repaired at the Gosport Navy Yard. She was formerly stationed at Port Royal, but until within a recent period was stationed in Hampton Roads, having been relieved by the U. S. gunboat *Yantic*. She sails in a few days for Port Royal, S. C., again, and will proceed as far south as Smyrna, Florida, touching on the way at Fernandina and Savannah.

The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, Thomas G. Phelps; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, F. J. Naile; Navigator, George M. Smith; Surgeon, W. K. Van Reypen; A. A. Paymaster, W. E. Rice; Chief Engineer, George Gillespie; Acting Ensigns, John W. Thompson, F. C. Warner, M. M. German; Midshipmen, Joel M. Wheeler and George W. Russell.

The steamers *Washington*, Captain Chichester, and *Eagle No. 3*, bound to New York, arrived here from Norfolk to-day, and are detained in the harbor on account of the storm. Also the steamer *James A. Gary*, from Baltimore, bound to Wilmington, N. C. The New York steamer *Saratoga*, Captain A. L. King, reached Norfolk last Saturday evening, after a very stormy time, and having discharged the cargo and passengers for that point, started to Richmond. When off Craney Island light, about midnight, she ran upon an obstruction which was at first supposed to be a portion of the wreck of the *Merrimac*, but was ascertained to be a schooner long sunken, but, operated upon by the wind and tide, had floated down into the ship channel. The shock was quite severe, and the *Saratoga* commenced to leak badly. Her engines were reversed and she returned to Norfolk. Her pumps were kept going, and the water in the hold pumped out. Her cargo was discharged by daylight yesterday morning. Between thirty or forty packages of goods, consigned mostly to Richmond merchants, were damaged, but the injury to the cargo will not exceed $500. The damage to the steamer is supposed to be slight. She was sent to the dry dock at Gosport Navy Yard, where all the repairs can be very easily made in two or three days. The detained passengers were accommodated at the Atlantic and National Hotels, and, together with the freight of the *Saratoga*, went to Richmond yesterday on the *Niagara*, which arrived at Norfolk about 12 M.

Arrived in Hampton Roads British brigs *Rio*, from New York, for Baltimore, *Eclipse*, for New York.

The Latest.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 17.—Arrived—Barque *George Kingman*, from Frontere, Mexico, for New York, with mahogany and logwood. She reports having encountered heavy weather.

The schooner *Mary A. Rich*, from Marigne, Hayti, for Boston, with logwood, encountered very heavy weather, and lost a part of her deck load. She put in here short of provisions. They were on short allowance for six days. It is still blowing a gale outside.

The War Department.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—It may be true, as stated in special despatches, that the Hon. E. M. Stanton has, in writing, requested the President to relieve him of his position as Secretary of War, but up to noon to-day the President had received no such communication. There seems to be no doubt, however, that Mr. Stanton will soon retire from his present position.

It is understood that Lieutenant-General Sherman has been invited to Washington, and there is a strong probability that he will take charge of the War Department, for a time at least, as he harmonizes with President Johnson in his policy of restoring the Southern States to their practical relations to the Union.

The Soldiers' Orphans Homestead.

GETTYSBURG, October 17.—The Soldiers' Orphans Homestead, located at this place, is nearly ready for occupancy, and will be formally inaugurated on Tuesday, November 13, on which occasion Bishop Simpson, President of the Association, Henry Ward Beecher, Speaker Colfax, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, October 17, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 7·30s sold at 106; 113¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 112⅞ for 6s of 1881; 99⅞ for 10-40s; and 110⅛ for new 5-20s. State and City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares continue inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 130, no change; Lehigh Valley at 65½, no change; and Northern Central at 46½, no change; 56¾ was bid for Pennsylvania; 35 for Little Schuylkill; 59½ for Norristown; 58 for Reading; 57½ for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 31½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were without change. Hestonville sold at 15½; and Germantown at 28½. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 53½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 11 for Lombard and South.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 150; Commercial at 58½; and Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 33; 105 was bid for Sixth National; 102 for Seventh National; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 90 for Western; 68½ for City; and 66 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37; common do. at 28½, no change; Lehigh Navigation at 58½, a slight decline; and Morris Canal preferred at 123, no change; 13½ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; 57 for Delaware Division; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148; 11 A. M., 147⅞; 12 M., 147¾; 1 P. M., 148⅜.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The recent *corner* in the Gold Room was completely disrupted by the lower market of yesterday, followed by panic sales in the Room down to 147@147½ on the opening of business this morning. The whole decline of six per cent. was brought about on a very inconsiderable supply of gold from the Treasury Office, paid out for the purchase of $700,000 or $800,000 United States 6s of 1867-8 yesterday. This circumstance not only upset the gold ring which had been so confident, buying on Friday and Saturday at 151@153 per cent., but gave rise to the most improbable rumors as to the purpose of the Government to let loose a much larger amount of gold. The first of these related to the prepayment of the November coupons, which was directly contradicted; the second to the heavy sales of gold, which it was said would lead "to the locking up of greenbacks." The last version suited the bearish combination suddenly inaugurated on the Stock Exchange, especially, and every pains taken to keep it rolling through the street. But it had as little foundation as the other, so far as the disposition of the currency proceeds of gold was to affect the money market. With this the Government has not the slightest disposition to interfere, either to depress its own stocks or the stock exchange generally. On the other hand, the combinations of the gold ring against the importers, on a scarcity of gold which the very redundancy of the customs revenue has momentarily created, are not indifferent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, as we intimated in our weekly review yesterday morning, it was not improbable that some means of relief would be taken before the 1st of November. But we hardly expected that so small a sum let loose from the treasury would do the work so soon; and it may perhaps be timely to add, that if not effectually done for the remainder of the month, the Government will devise further means, in one way or another, to keep the market easy, to the extent at least of the daily customs now being liberally paid into the Treasury. After the close of October, the disbursements of gold interest will considerably exceed for a week or two the current wants of the importers."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Ph & E 6s.... 90½	9 sh Leh Nv...lots 58⅜
$4000 do......lots 90⅜	28 sh do.......... 58⅜
$650 U.S 7 30s.Aug 106	20 sh Cam & A..b5..130
$1000 C & A 6s 89.. 98¾	186 sh Leh Val..lots 65½
$6000 Susq Cnl bds 61½	50 sh N Central.... 46½
$10964 do.....lots 62	20 sh N S Bk Camd.110
200 sh Fulton....lots 5⅞	12 sh Phila Bk 150
100 sh Sch N.. b5wn 28¼	11 sh Coml Bk...... 58½
10 sh Morris Cl pf..123	5 sh M & M Bk... 33

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148¼@148⅝; Silver ¼s and ½s, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅝; do., July, 1864, 16½; do. August, 1864, 15⅝; do., October, 1864, 14⅝; do. December, 1864, 13⅝; do., May, 1865, 11⅝; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9⅞; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112¼@112⅞; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 113¾@113⅞; do., 1864, 110½@110¾; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅝@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106½; do., 2d series, 105⅞@106; do., 3d series, 105⅞@106. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113¾@114.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, October 17.—The Flour Market continues to be characterized by much firmness, but the demand is mostly confined to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of superfine at $7·75@8·75; old stock and fresh ground extras at $9@12·00; 1000 barrels Northwestern extra family at $12·50@13·50, the latter rate for very choice; 500 barrels Jenny Lind do. do. on private terms; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13@14·50; and fancy brands at $15@16·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and wanted. We quote at $6·75@7·00. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The stock of Wheat has become reduced to a very low figure, and prime quality is in good demand at an advance of fully 5c. ℔ bushel; sales of 600 bushels fair and choice Southern red at $2·90@3·15; 1000 bushels Michigan amber at $3·18; and 400 bushels white at $3·30; sales of 1000 bushels Western. Rye sold at $1·25 and some Pennsylvania at $1·30@1·35. Corn comes in slowly, and is in fair demand, with sales of 4200 bushels at $1·10 for yellow, in the cars and from store. Oats are higher; sales of 3000 bushels at 58c. for Southern, and 59c. for Pennsylvania. 1000 bushels Canada Barley sold at $1·32.

Whisky continues quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·41, and Ohio at $2·43@2·44.

—A cheap and poor coffin, that was easily broken open, saved a man in Brussels from being buried alive.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

President Johnson's Position and its Importance to the Country.

From the Herald.

What is the position in which President Johnson now stands before the country? What course will he pursue henceforward in reference to Southern restoration? Will he fall in with the Constitutional amendment of Congress, and bring his powerful influence to bear in favor of its ratification by the excluded States? or will he adhere to a line of policy which has been so emphatically rejected in the late September and October elections that we cannot doubt the verdict of the Northern States which are to speak in November?

These and such as these are now the leading questions of the day among the people. All men of all parties and all sections are discussing them. The predominant public sentiment of the country is in favor of the Constitutional amendment. The time has come for a response from the Administration; for from the lights before us we can give no answer in its behalf. Some say that Andrew Johnson, a man of the people, will accept the results of the recent elections as the voice of the people, and that accordingly he may be even expected to issue a proclamation, write a letter, or make a speech, urging upon the Southern States the ultimatum of Congress as their only way of restoration. But still there are others who say that the firmness, tenacity, or obstinacy, if you will, of Andrew Johnson will not be shaken, come what may; that, like a maddened horse that has seized the bit between his teeth, he will be checked by nothing till tumbled into a heap with the wagon over a precipice or against a stone wall. Between these conflicting opinions the evidence, as it now stands, is such that we can give no decision upon the subject. We are all in doubt, and doubts and misapprehensions begin to affect our financial securities abroad.

President Johnson, however, cannot be hesitating for want of light. He is embarrassed, no doubt, by the question of consistency, and shrinks, perhaps, from the idea of striking his colors to Thad. Stevens and the radicals. But these are absurd notions, and Mr. Johnson cannot too soon dismiss them. The amendment, after all, embodies nothing more than his own terms and recommendations to the Southern States, proposed from time to time. Consistency, therefore, invites him to co-operation with Congress. The amendment is not the plan of Stevens or Sumner; it is substantially the original plan of Andrew Johnson; something less, perhaps, in its exactions, but nothing more. The terms of the amendment involve his terms exacted of the excluded States; and the power of Congress to accept, reject, or modify his provisional measures he has himself admitted. The Constitution, the facts, the arguments, and the popular verdict of the North all invite him to the new departure which will identify him hereafter with this amendment.

That shallow consistency which adheres to-day to a certain theory because it was advocated yesterday, is not the consistency of a statesman. True statesmanship is guided by the prevailing tone and manifestations of public opinion, and the pressure of great events. The cabinet of England, the councils of Napoleon, the diplomacy of Bismark, and the absolute autocrat of all the Russias, in this age of public enlightenment, are governed in all great measures by the developments among their subjects of public opinion. If, then, even the absolute despotisms of Europe have learned to look for their strength and stability to the good-will of their peoples, how much more is this sound policy required of the President of the United States, the creature of the people, and on trial for a limited term as their servant? We cannot comprehend what possible advantage to his administration Mr. Johnson can expect from standing out against Congress, when, from this course, a working majority is assured in both Houses against him to the end of his term. On the other hand, by co-operating actively in behalf of the restoration plan of Congress, he may secure a balance of power in each House, even before the expiration of the present Congress, and a position in the next which will shape its legislation according to the recommendations of his annual message of December, 1867.

Consistency, safety, power, honor, and success are offered the Administration with the Constitutional amendment, and the opening of a new chapter, with a new Cabinet, in regard to our foreign relations and our financial system. The opposite course, of a continued resistance to Congress, will delay, but will not prevent the final ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States; but from such a course the Executive will be rendered powerless, except for mischief to himself, the South, the treasury, and the country to the end of his term. On the one hand he is invited to a historical reputation as the worthy successor and finisher of the work assigned to Abraham Lincoln; while on the other hand nothing better awaits him than the inglorious record of poor Pierce or Buchanan.

Radicals or Republicans! — Policy of Compromise.

From the Times.

We respect the pluck, though we cannot concede the fairness of the party nomenclature adopted by some of our radical contemporaries in reference to the late elections. For the first time the term radical is employed to designate members elected, in distinction from the term Democrat. "Radical" and "Democrat" are the names under one or the other of which all are classified, and under the former all Republicans are ranged, irrespective of the shades of opinion which are known to exist in the Republican party. The boldness that prompts the acceptance of a designation which to the majority is one of reproach, is marred by the dishonesty which employs "radical" as a general substitute for "Republican," regardless of the anti-radical utterances of the party organizations.

If the matter were one simply of name, the indiscriminate application of "radical" would amount to very little. It would be understood as an attempt of a certain class of journals to affect a larger measure of Congressional strength than radicalism can justly lay claim to. But in this case names are associated with ideas and principles and purposes, a correct appreciation of which is of considerable importance as between parties and sections, and also between Congress and the people.

One fact, at any rate, is clear. The issues on which Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have passed judgment, and which now hang in the balance in New York, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and other States whose elections come off in November, are not radical issues. The turning point throughout has been, and is, the proposed Constitutional amendment, which does not embody the radical demands, and is denounced by the extremists as unsatisfactory. We will say nothing of the dogma of State suicide, or the call for confiscation and wholesale disfranchisement, or to a large extent these are inchoate, and are discussed theoretically, and as possibilities rather than questions to be now decided. Not so with negro suffrage. This is a practical question, and is so treated whenever a full-blooded radical is on the stand. He insists upon the enfranchisement of the negro as an essential condition of restoration. He is dissatisfied with the amendment because it does not include this provision. He deplores the shortcomings of the Republican party because, in the present campaign, it has recognized no other basis of action than the amendment. Radicalism, therefore, is not on its trial, and there is neither prudence nor justice in the attempt to denominate the successful candidates everywhere as radicals.

Another fact exists of which we are not unmindful. As an abstract question of equity, many of the Republicans, elected or to be elected, have declared themselves friendly to negro suffrage, and there are not a few who avow a determination to seek this measure, if the terms now tendered be not accepted by the South. Meanwhile, however, all but an inconsiderable minority accept the amendment as the groundwork of restoration, and are prepared to abide by it in good faith as a compromise between the sections. Take as an illustration the case of Mr. Judd, one of the Illinois radicals, whose speech to a Congressional Convention is noticed by the Chicago *Tribune*. He considers "impartial suffrage necessary to secure equal rights, and therefore necessary to secure permanent peace. Nevertheless, he was willing to accept the plan proposed by Congress as the best thing attainable." Now, we can have no quarrel with radicalism of this sort. What a man's speculative opinions may be concerns us but slightly. In these times the practical is everything; and when a candidate supplements his professions on controverted points with a distinct acceptance of a moderate measure, we submit that he belongs to the Republican party, which has made that measure its own. To call him radical is to excite unnecessary prejudice against him. It is to awaken apprehensions on the one hand, and hopes on the other, for which there is no solid foundation.

It is in this aspect of the matter that the nomenclature to which we object possesses its chief significance. To identify the Republican party with radicalism is to impute to the former a policy which it has thus far refused to adopt. Democrats may resort to this method of misrepresenting an opponent, and of playing upon the fears of the South; but the distinction will not be overlooked by those who desire the success of a policy of reconciliation and peace. The South has sufficient causes of depression without being misled as to the purposes of the party which controls the action of Congress. And as we condemn the dishonesty which leads Democratic journals to circulate falsehoods for the consolation of their party, so we protest against whatever tends to confound the Unionism of Republicans with the ultra tenets to which they have never given an authoritative sanction. Let us avoid the needless awakening of fear in the mind of the South touching the preponderating sentiment of the Congress with which it must adjust the question of restoration.

Let it be well understood that, though in the next Congress, as in this, the Republican party will rule, it has no purpose beyond the present amendment, unless the obstinacy of the South itself induces other measures. The action of the Congress that now is, and the canvass for the Congress that is to come, should satisfy the South that it has nothing to dread from the views of extreme radicals, if it give a timely ratification to the very moderate amendment which has been submitted for its consideration. Upon this timely ratification all depends. The restraining influence of moderate opinions is necessarily in some degree contingent upon the success of the policy with which their promoters are associated.

Is it too much to ask that the anxiety for the re-establishment of the Union which leads successful candidates for Congress to waive unpalatable opinions, and to concentrate their efforts upon a compromise "as the best thing attainable," should be shared by those who oppose that compromise on other grounds? If the Judds of the Republican party forego their personal views to accomplish great national ends, may not President Johnson and the South be fairly asked to follow the example? If one side gives up negro suffrage for the sake of peace, ought not the other side to surrender an impracticable version of constitutional right, that the vital work of restoration may not be further impeded?

Building Fires.

From the Tribune.

The extraordinary fire at Quebec is just such another terribly illuminated chapter as the recent one at Portland on the danger of building up cities with wooden houses. It is not the first time that the Canadian city has been similarly visited. Two or three large fires, consuming hundreds of houses, have, we believe, appeared there within five years, and, judging by the facts, possibly no city on the continent of equal size has been more liable to the scourge of fire. At its worst and fiercest trial, Quebec, like Portland, found itself helpless, though warning must have been frequent in the number of wooden towns in Canada and Maine which have within near memory been destroyed. If it were not generally understood that many of our towns further north are almost entirely of wooden construction, the commonness of great fires in that region would be surprising. But it happens to be just the quarter where the disasters of great towns meet with no mercy from the elements. Wind and flames conspire with every wooden house to make its destruction inevitable.

The fire in Quebec raged for several days, and if nothing else had been told us, the bare recital of its progress directly suggests the accelerating cause of a calamity so wide-spread. In its early stage three separate fires, which had, doubtless, caught from each other, owing to the easily inflammable character of wood, were to be discerned in different directions. By the end of the day 2500 houses had been burned, and 18,000 families rendered homeless. This vast exploit of flame could not have been accomplished sooner. That the destruction was so speedy and awful was, no doubt, because the material of the fire was already so well adapted to the flame that its architects and owners must have served, whether willing or not, all the purpose of practical incendiaries. On the vast calamity of the thousands who have suffered by the fire but one sermon should be preached—that of inexhaustible charity to all deprived of house and home. But certainly the fire itself has read an awful lecture on the peril of *building* fires.

The Radical Game of "Brag."

From the World.

The country is being treated to a monstrous game of "brag" by the three radical organs, *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *Times*. Every day in the week since the late elections were carried by the radicals (but with reduced majorities, showing steady conservative gains everywhere), these three journals have been insulting the public intelligence by a vociferous, concerted "brag" on the result in New York and the other States yet having to vote. They all seem to imagine that the Union voters of this State can be frightened out of their majorities, and made to throw up the election, by the same brazen effrontery with which old gamblers bluff off and fleece their dupes.

This is rough language, but to justify it we need but show that it fits the facts. Says the *Tribune*:—"Nobody believes that Hoffman has a chance." Says the *Times*:—"The Democrats appear to have a feeling that they are foredoomed to defeat in November." Says the *Herald*, with its usual leer and gibberish:—"We find, then, on looking over the field, that the last remnant of the Democratic party is utterly and totally annihilated;" and, for the five hundred and fifty-fifth time, "the Democratic party, therefore, is dead as Julius Cæsar." "A vote for the dead Democracy will be utterly cast away."

More unscrupulous, brazen "brag" than this cannot be conceived off a Mississippi steamboat. The *Herald* hopes to get the wind to blowing in the range of its nailed weathercock. The *Times*, odious to every man of any political principle in the whole country, and the laughing-stock of friend and foe, hopes to varnish with the repute of a successful guess its last shameless tergiversation. The *Tribune* stoops to any trick that will win.

Now, the simple facts are, that since John T. Hoffman and Robert H. Pruyn and their associates on the National Union ticket were nominated at Albany, the prospect of their election was never more encouraging than it is to-day.

We ourselves have received or seen letters from friends in nearly every town and every city in the State of New York—letters giving precise replies to questions asked. The regular canvass of the State is not yet concluded, though progressing briskly. These letters report in every city and town a compact, unmoved Democratic vote, and, with very slight and very inconsiderable exceptions, in every city and town a growing conservative Republican vote. The latter ranges from a dozen in one town to scores in others. Absolutely nowhere are there changes from the conservative to the radical ranks. Almost everywhere are there changes from the radical to the conservative ranks. Who that knows his neighbors, from Erie to Montauk Point, is not a witness to these facts?

Now, it only needs to recall what a slight percentage on the total vote of this great State shifts a heavy majority, to expose the radical game of "brag." One year ago General Barlow received 301,055 votes, and General Slocum 273,198, a Republican majority of 27,857. Barlow's vote was less than 52½ per cent. of the total poll; Slocum's was more than 47½ per cent. of the total poll. In other words, the radicals carried the State by less than 2½ per cent. of the entire vote.

Therefore, Hoffman and Pruyn have only to gain over and above Slocum's vote, which was not a full Democratic vote, less than five per cent. of the Republican vote, to be elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. If anybody doubts that this trifling percentage of the Republican party have determined not to follow its radical rulers into permanent disunion and another civil war; if anybody doubts that the Democrats of the State are full of energy and zeal, and determined to poll their full vote, then we have merely to say that the 6th of November will enlighten them as much as these letters from the 8 cities and the 953 towns of the State of New York have rejoiced us.

The "Africaine" in Mexico.—The *Africaine*, banished from the European stage, is consigned to Mexico. The manager, Biacchi, is now in Paris making arrangements for the Indian lady's transportation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE teachers in Georgia sent out by the American Union Commission report that in consequence of the extensive failure of the corn crop the destitute from the country districts are reaching the towns in large numbers, where our schools are located, in the hope of securing employment. They come in the most suffering condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number of children are applying for admittance to our schools. The Commission are anxious to extend a helping hand to all such, and raise them to usefulness and happiness. But in order to do this they must rely in the future, as in the past, upon the benevolence of the people.

The Commission has appointed the Rev. James Boggs as their agent to wait upon our citizens and solicit contributions in money or clothing in behalf of this noble charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to his appeals.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 10 15 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Capital Stock will be increased to $500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of, applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.

10 10 12t W. B. RHAWN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 218½ WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Directors will be held.

CHARLES M. SITER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, October 6, 1866. 10 6 10t

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,
10 4 15t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at

No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.

8 24 3mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

In addition to the extensive assortment always kept in store, we have just opened, direct from Europe,

A NEW INVOICE OF

1070 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Children's Handkerchiefs.
Printed Handkerchiefs.
French Linen Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
German Linen Handkerchiefs.

MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

The Largest Linen Stock in the City.
9 17 tl2 31rp

CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
Huguenot Canton Flannels.
Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½.
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1·25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 13m

RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1·10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1·35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 13m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS,

And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 13m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

in great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922......PINE STREET..........No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

1866!—OCTOBER DRY GOODS!

OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.
Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, All wool Delaines, etc.
French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks, etc.

SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety, cheap and good.
Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts, etc. etc.
A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
(Late Thornley & Chism's),
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 3m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 50, 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Three-ply Carpets, $2·20. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·90, worth $2·50. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 50c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1·60. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Woolen Druggets, $1·25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2·75; Cocoa Mats, $1·25. Blankets—500 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $11; Flannels 37c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines 31c. Store for bargains wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs, all of colors, Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies, give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

RETAIL DRY GOODS,

No. 903 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,

FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.

SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.

NEW STYLE CLOAKINGS,

SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

TO ALL OF WHICH HE INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

10 8 mwf10t

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests, best goods.
Ladies' Merino Vests, large assortment.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1·25.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.
95 cent Lupin's double width all-wool Delaines.
Best water-proof Cloaking, $1·50 and $1·75.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
Canton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40 and 50 cents.
Heavy Bed and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Fine assortment Shirting Flannels.
$6·75, large size all-wool Blankets.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest best Canton Flannels.
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
5-4 Bleached Pillow Case Muslin, 35 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, etc.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, etc.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths and prices.
Cheapest Balmorals in the city, $1·75.
65 cents yard wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50 cents.
Cuffs, 13 cents.
Loom Table Linens, 87 cents and $1.
Crash, 12½ cents.
Cheapest Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

A new lot of Magenta and Black Plaid, 37½ cents.
One lot of Tartan Plaid, 37½ cents.
Stripe Poplins, Silk and Wool, 62½ cents.
Good Quality Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 60, 65 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Fine Quality all wool Delaines.
Plain and Plaid Poplins.
French Merinoes.
French Chintzes, yard wide.
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Plain and Twilled Greys and Red Flannels.
Fine Quality Sack Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-Case and sheeting Muslins, etc. etc.

JUST OPENED, FROM AUCTION,

Several lots of Worked Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
KID GLOVES, superior quality, at $1·25, the best in the city for that price.
Good quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Children's Merino Vests and Pants.
Several lots of Ladies' Gloves, left from last season, selling off very cheap.
Several new lots of Ladies' Gloves, from our own importations, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods from auction.
8 18§1

H. STEEL & SON,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One Lot of Fine Quality

All-wool Striped Broche Shawls

Open Centre Broche Shawls.
Filled Centre Broche Shawls.
French Blanket Shawls.
American Blanket Shawls.
Misses' Long and Square Shawls.
Black Thibet Long Shawls.
Black Thibet Square Shawls.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Grey and Black, Grey and Brown.
Grey and Mode, and Grey and White.
Striped Poplins for Skirts.
Plain White and Red Serge for Skirts.
Striped French Poplins for Skirts.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.
10 16 3t

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have now open, imported by ourselves, direct from Dublin, a full stock of

"PIM BROS."

CELEBRATED IRISH POPLINS,

In all the New Choice Shades of Colors, and New Styles of Plaids. [10 15 mwf3t4p

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS.
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1·00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities.

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.
Just opened 2500 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.
One case of Pillow-Case Muslins, best, for 33 cents.
GIVE US A CALL!
My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.
9 22 wfm3m

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.
PLAIDS at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50; very handsome at $2·00.
COLORED SILKS, from $1·50 to $4·00 per yard.
BLACK SILKS at all prices.
IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, in great variety, at prices below competition.
8 13 ws3m

BLANKETS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS

All-Wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

Crib and Cradle Blankets,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

9 14 fmw6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

Real Welsh Flannel.
Shaker Flannel.
Swanskin Flannel, very soft and heavy.
English Unshrinkable Flannel.
Persian Flannel, Silk Warp.
Ballardvale and other Domestic Flannels.
Domet and Gauze Flannel.
Red and Grey Flannels.
Fancy Sacque Flannels.
Canton Flannels.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 fmw6m] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,
[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Newest styles in every variety.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have received per Steamer "Propontis"—
2 cases Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants from $1·50 to the finest imported.
1 case Misses' Merino Vests, from 80 cents to the finest imported.
1 case Boys' Merino Vests, from $1·25 to the finest imported.
1 case Gents' Merino Vests and Pants. Full, regular-made, from $2·00 to the finest imported.
As ALL our goods are made for us in Europe, we have adopted a [10 3 wsm3mrp
TRADE MARK,
Which will be stamped on all our Hosiery.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 6t

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

Meeting of a Committee of Councils to Inquire into the Necessity for a House of Correction.—In the Common Council Chamber yesterday a meeting of the joint committee to Councils was held appointed to inquire into and report upon the best plan for the disposition of those persons who are now committed to prison for venial offenses. The following members of the committee were present:—Messrs. Billington (Chairman), Krupp, Oram, and Hetzell, of Common Council; and Mr. Marcus, of Select Council.

The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler and Hon. John Robbins, Prison Inspectors, and Messrs. James D. Brown, John M. Whittal, and George Erety, Guardians of the Poor, were present.

Mr. Brown said there was no doubt of the necessity of the House of Correction. He said that a number of persons were sent to the Almshouse for drunkenness, and when they have recovered they cannot be employed with any profit to the institution. He thought at least twenty vagrants were admitted every week that are able to labor.

Mr. Erety said that the population of the Almshouse now amounted to 2800, and out of this number at least 700 are fit subjects for a House of Correction. He was satisfied that the only profitable way of employing these people is to have stone quarries for them to work in. They were good for nothing in shops. The women could be employed in weaving coarse cloth. He would suggest that a place could be selected on the west side of the Schuylkill, where stone is plenty, for the erection of a House of Correction. The vagrants could be employed immediately in erecting the buildings.

Mr. Marcus moved that a sub-committee be appointed to prepare an ordinance providing for the erection of a House of Correction, the said ordinance to be submitted to the committee before reporting to Councils.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler referred to the necessity of a House of Correction for the purpose of affording a place of confinement for the vagrants who are found in our streets, because neither the Prison nor the Almshouse cannot keep them. As to the location of the building, he thought it should be located near the Prison or Almshouse.

Mr. Billington said he believed the city was abundantly able to erect a House of Correction, and an appropriation would be made if a proper plan was submitted to Councils.

Mr. Krupp said that he thought it would be better to put up more buildings on the Almshouse grounds for the vagrants.

Mr. Marcus withdrew his motinn, and one was adopted to the effect, "that it is the judgment of this committee that a House of Correction should be erected as soon as possible."

Mr. Marcus then moved that a committee of seven be appointed to report a detailed plan for the erection of a House of Correction, which was agreed to.

Meeting of the Union Benevolent Association.—The regular annual meeting of the above association was held yesterday afternoon at their room, Seventh and Sansom streets, Samuel H. Perkins presided. The thirty-fifth annual report of the Board was made, in which it is said that in summing up the work there is found to be a marked increase of labor performed over previous years. The details of the report of the ladies' branch not only shows this, but also shows an increase of interest and of greater earnestness on the part of the visitors, who had found an element for the exercise of their patriotism, as well as their charity, in the distress which has followed many of the soldiers home from the fields they have won. The Union Benevolent Association will never deny them aid while there is the means to help them. The whole amount of money distributed last year by visitors from appropriations by the general Board was $3895; from collections made by the visitors themselves, $2594·92; from the office, including wages paid as aid, $1100; amount paid to thirty-five sewing-women by the ladies' branch, $4017·12; for other female labor at the store of the society, $793·67; cash value of 1740 tons of coal distributed in quarters, $13,050; 64 tons of coal and 11 cords of wood collected by the visitors, $708; amount distributed in provisions, $1550. The total disbursements amounted in cash to $23,937·55.

The report states that the number of visits made to the poor was 16,128; number of families under charge, 6995; sick administered to, 1417; of persons found employment, including domestics and places in families, 1243; children placed at school and Sunday School, 108; persons, including children, found asylums, 43.

Thomas Latimer, Esq., submitted the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the system of operations prosecuted by the Union Benevolent Association with such eminent success for the last thirty-six years, commends itself to the continued support of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Samuel H. Perkins; Vice Presidents, Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Leaming; Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox; Corresponding Secretary, L. Montgomery Bond; Recording Secretary, John H. Atwood.

Stated Meeting of the Board of Trade.—The October meeting of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade was held on Monday evening, John Welsh, Esq., the President of the Board, in the chair.

The report of Mr. Souder, as chairman of a committee passed at the May session to respond to a communication from the Hon. W. Eliot, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, respecting the necessity and propriety of national recognition and aid in reference to the improvement of the Southwest Pass, or Pass l'Outre of the Mississippi, recommending action favorable to the undertaking, was read and confirmed by the Board.

A donation from William J. Swain, Esq., of an elegant copy of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," was received and ordered to be suitably acknowledged by the Secretary.

A resolution highly commendatory of the statistical chart recently compiled by William G. Neilson, Esq., of the Iron and Steel Association, was referred to the Committee of the Month for more formal action.

A communication from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, treating of the opening of new currents of trade, under the influence of modern enterprise, and new facilities for intercommunication, and the proper national policy in reference to them; the protection of the interests of commerce in eastern countries by new naval stations and by an improved consular system; and the extension of the telegraph system, so as to place San Francisco and the United States generally in communication with the Asiatic continent, was read.

The subject was referred to the Committee of the Month.

Committee of the Month—Messrs. Coates, Perot, and Faust.

Postponement of Revenue Infringement Cases.—The cases of Charles Shink and Thomas R. Easin, charged with placing false inspection marks on barrels of distilled whisky, was postponed for another week. There is a civil suit pending brought by Samuel C. Ulmar and John P. Boyle & Co., of New York, against Thomas R. Easin, to recover the money advanced by them on whisky ordered, some ten or twelve thousand dollars.

The Water Department.—The following statement shows the amount of water pumped by the different works during September, 1866:—Fairmount, 659,144,131 gallons; Schuylkill, 34,790,760; Delaware, 163,682,320; Twenty-fourth Ward, 54,697,140; Germantown, 14,290,800. Total, 926,605,151 gallons. Average per day, 30,886,838 gallons.

Another Accident.—Henry Shall, forty-nine years old, while at work yesterday in an establishment near Fifth street and Girard avenue, was caught by the belting and carried around the shaft with fearful velocity. Both legs were broken, and the injuries, it was thought, would prove fatal. He was removed to the hospital.

Arrested on a Serious Charge.—James Falby was arrested yesterday, on complaint of Constable John Shaffer, charged with firing a gun from his tavern, at Moyamensing avenue and Federal street, on Friday night, the 28th of September, a portion of the load from which took effect in the face and one of the eyes of Mr. Shaffer. The sight of the eye is so much affected that it is doubtful if he will recover the use of it. The prosecutor testified that he saw the defendant discharge the gun, and that he felt the shot immediately after. Mr. Falby was held for trial.

Young Anderson, who was shot in the eyes on the same night, is still suffering from the wounds, and fears of total blindness are entertained.

The Horticultural Society.—A stated meeting of this Society was held last evening, and the attendance of members was quite large. The exhibition of plants, cut flowers, etc., was very fine. Mr. A. L. Felten, gardener, exhibited a large and fine collection of vegetables, among which was a fine specimen of cardoan, which is served for the table like asparagus. The first premium was awarded for the collection. William Joyce, gardener of the late M. W. Baldwin, exhibited a number of ripe pineapples, which attracted much attention. A California pumpkin, weighing 105 pounds, was also exhibited. The collection of pears, grapes, and apples was exceedingly fine.

Light-Fingered.—Two enterprising females undertook to raise a pair of shoes from a store in Second street, above Wharton, yesterday. Their names are Julia and Minnie Sparks. It was alleged that one of them engaged the attention of the shopkeeper while the other appropriated a pair of shoes. They were taken before Alderman Lutz, who held them in bail to answer.

Election of a School Controller.—At a meeting of the school directors of the Seventeenth Section on Monday night, Mr. William C. Kline was elected a Controller in place of Mr. James McManes, whose term of office had expired. Mr. Kline, previous to the election of Mr. McManes, represented the section in the Board of Controllers.

English House Sparrows.—Mr. Dixey, Commissioner of City Property, has received a large number of house sparrows from England, which he intends placing in the public squares and parks in the spring. He will keep them in a cage during the coming winter.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON,

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 76§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.

A SPECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

PRE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

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COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Best Qualities of
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL,
Cheap

Stove size	$7 00
Egg size	6 75
Nut size	5 50

At P. McGARRY & SON'S,
19 5 tmw8t* West end of CHESNUT Street Bridge.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 256m

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

5 21.6m DR. C. L. MUNNS
No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for Pamphlet. 9 5

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street below Eighth. 656m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

ITALIAN OPERA.

CONDUCTOR..............Mr. CARL BERGMANN
TO-NIGHT, FRA DIAVOLO.
Second appearance of
GIORGIO RONCONI.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 17, at 8 o'clock. Only night of Auber's new version of his brilliant Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO
with an unapproachably great cast, including
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
M'ME NATALIE-TESTA MAZZOLENI,
BERNARDI, DUBREUIL, FOSSATI,
and second appearance of
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, October 18, at 8, first appearance of the brilliantly successful young debutante,
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK,
and the new Lyric Tenor
SIGNOR R. BARAGLI.
LA SOMNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
MISS A. M. HAUCK,
FANNY STOCKTON, BARAGLI, AND ANTONUCCI.

On FRIDAY EVENING, October 19, at 8,
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
CRISPINO E LA COMARE
which, owing to its extraordinary success, will be repeated on this occasion but must afterwards necessarily be withdrawn, in order to make room for other novelties and revivals.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 20, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE
Positively last time of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
Admission to the Matinee..............ONE DOLLAR
To all parts of the House.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
The Distinguished Comedian,
MR JOHN E. OWENS,
IN TWO GREAT SPECIALTIES.
THE VICTIMS.
THE VICTIMS.
Josiah Butterby..............Mr. J. E. OWENS
To be followed by
THE LIVE INDIAN,
received nightly with ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
Tim Jones, Miss Coralie Crinoline, Ken ne-bo-ne an..............Mr. J. E. OWENS
THURSDAY EVENING, October 18,
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE, by request
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 20,
THIRD OWENS MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
CONTINUED SUCCESS. HOUSES FULL.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT ACTOR,
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMANN.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF "DESTINY."
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
De Walden's Great Play of
DESTINY.
Corporal Antoine..............Mr. BANDMANN
Aided by the full Company.
After which, A DAY WELL SPENT.
Friday—FAREWELL BENEFIT of MR BANDMANN.
Only Night of Schiller's ROBBERS.
Monday Next—THE FAST FAMILY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIRD NIGHT OF
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his unrivalled impersonation of
OTHELLO.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 17,
OTHELLO,
THE MOOR OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as..............OTHELLO
Iago..............Mr. J. B. Roberts
Cassio..............Mr. Barton Hill
Emilia..............Miss Susan Denin
THURSDAY, EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
MISS KATE FISHER,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in Lord Byron's Great Drama of
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MR. H. L. BATEMAN
has the honor to announce a short season of
FIVE GRAND CONCERTS,
commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, October 22,
by his celebrated Concert Troupe, newly organized in Europe, and universally pronounced by the entire press of the Old World and New, the "Grandest Combination of Musical Talent ever presented to the public."
The following unrivalled Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—
MADAME PAREPA,
Prima Donna Assoluta
(Her first appearance in this city.)
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON.
Reserved Seats..............$1·50 each.
Can be had on Wednesday, October 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler. 10 11

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
This establishment having been rebuilt and enlarged at great expense, will shortly open as a genteel family resort. Engagements have been made for a
SEASON OF PETITE
COMEDY,
SPECTACULAR
AND MELO-DRAMA
Associated artists from New York leading theatres will make their appearance; also a succession of
BRILLIANT STARS.
Comedians, Comediennes, Lyric, and Terpsichorean Artists of rare favor and pronounced abilities. The interior is being entirely refitted with new decorations, orchestra chairs, new scenery and upholstering—all in the most approved manner. Every effort to constitute the City Museum a popular
FAMILY RESORT,
will be made regardless of cost.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.
Further particulars in future bills. 10 13

PROFESSOR ALONZO TRIPP,
OF BOSTON,
will deliver his
GREAT LECTURE ON
NAPOLEON III AND BISMARK,
IN
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THURSDAY NEXT, October 18.
This being the first of a series of Free Lectures, to be given under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets can be procured gratuitously at the Rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 10 15 mw2t

THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX are now on exhibition at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. The most magnificent Panoramic Paintings ever exhibited. They are from the pencil of
GEORGE WUNDERLICH, Esq.
S. K. MURDOCH, Esq., delivers an entertaining descriptive Lecture. [10 17 2t*
Choice Musical Selections by MAD'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY'S FIRST REHEARSAL WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, October 17, at 7½ P. M., No. 1011 WALNUT Street.
For particulars see Circulars in Music Stores. 10 16 2t*

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months..............$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months..............$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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ITS SUCCESS MORE DECIDED THAN EVER.

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The End Rapidly Approaching.

Mr. Crosby has been Repeatedly Endorsed by his Leading Fellow-Citizens.

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THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
Cost of Erection and Actual Value,
$600,000.

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Over Three Hundred Splendid Oil Paintings,
Consisting of the grandest collection of legitimately American Works of Art, by the Leading Artists in the United States ever for exhibition or sale at any one period offered to the public, and comprising
THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. CROSBY.

Price of Shares, - - $5·00
A Magnificent Steel Engraving will be Given to Each Purchaser of a Share.

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"THE AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
Will speedily be ready for delivery.

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THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietors.
Subscription Books will remain open for a short time only at the Galleries,
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And also at the down-town
BRANCH OFFICE,
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NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.

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JUST ARRIVED, AND NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, with a collection of a number of the premium Paintings of the Association, at
THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY
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No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET.
This is the finest Gallery, and the most elegantly fitted up of any in the city, and is a most fashionable resort.
T. B. PUGH,
AGENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION.
N. B.—For further particulars and description of the various prices, see published Catalogue. [10 10 wstf

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.
Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.
Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.
Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.
The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
10 12 t30 Brevet Major-General.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 16, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 29, 1866, at his office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded) in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as shall be designated, by the Commanding Officer. The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing the first day of November, 1866. Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Beef."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, JR.,
10 17 5t Bvt Capt. U. S. A., C. C. S.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

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LAUNDRY SOAP
Is the best and most economical in the market. It does not require dissolving before you can use it like some other soaps. All who use it once will have no other.
FACTORY, No. 1809 SALMON Street, Port Richmond.
B. W. & J. H. HARPER, Agents,
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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
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18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS
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WINDOW SHADES
AT WHOLESALE.
40 *IN. PLAINS.*
FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. T. HAZZARD,
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Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
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BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
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Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

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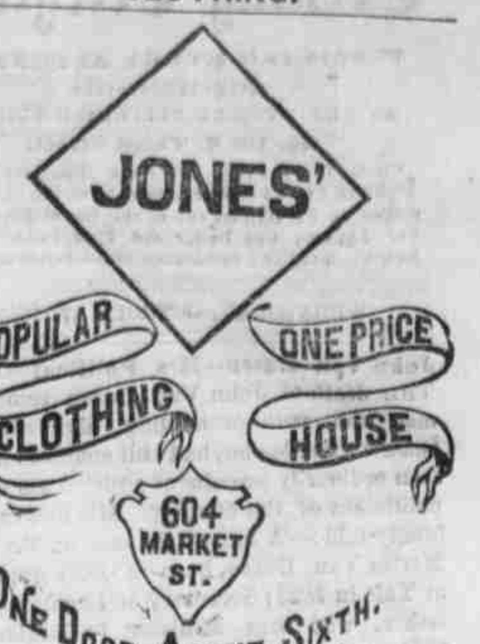

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Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.
MARVIN & CO.,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.
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Always remain Fire-Proof.
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MARVIN & CO.,
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With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
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Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.
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Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned
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No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
10 3 1mrp

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866.

John Van Buren—His Political Career.

The death of John Van Buren removes a man who, without holding high office, or being a great leader, had still achieved a more than ordinarily prominent position among the politicians of the country. His biography is briefly told:—A son of the late ex-President Martin Van Buren, born in 1810, graduated at Yale in 1828; Secretary of Legation to his father, who was Minister to England in 1831-2; elected Attorney-General of the State of New York in 1845, and since that time occupying a high position in his profession as a lawyer.

It was in the political field, however, that "Prince" John, as he was familiarly called, achieved his greatest distinction. The rejection of Martin Van Buren in 1844 by the Democratic Presidential Nominating Convention, on account of his supposed unsoundness upon the question of the annexation of Texas, laid the foundation for the organization of the free-soil Democracy of the North. The rupture came in 1848, when, upon the distinct platform of "no more slave territory," Martin Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency by the Buffalo Convention. Into this contest John Van Buren, then in the height of his powers and his popularity, the idol of the young men of New York, entered with all the enthusiasm of a knight going forth to battle. He stumped the State of New York from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and from the St. Lawrence to the Delaware, addressing immense assemblages of the people, and making a series of speeches which, for brilliancy, power, and true eloquence, have few equals in the whole range of political oratory. He boldly struck the key-note of that "irrepressible conflict" which a few years later was to shake the nation to its centre. His utterances during that memorable campaign read now, in the light of later facts, like the words of inspiration.

The result of the free-soil movement was the division and overthrow of the Democratic party, and the consequent election of General Taylor to the Presidency. John Van Buren was now at the flood-tide of popularity. He was idolized by the people of his native State, having, in addition to his brilliant talents, a personal manner and address most engaging, and was recognized throughout the country as the rising leader of the great revolution that was even then gathering strength for the final onset between freedom and slavery in the nation. Had he remained true to the principles he then avowed, and the position he then occupied, there is hardly a doubt that he would have been called to one of the first offices in the gift of the people. But he failed. Some fatal defect of character—some want of faith in truth—blinded his eyes to the true path of honor and power, and he threw away the finest prospects ever enjoyed by any young man in the country. He went back to the fold of the Democratic party, abjured the glorious principles with which he had inspired the hearts of the people, and sunk to the rank of an ordinary though brilliant politician, never more to rise from it. He frequently appeared upon the stump during political campaigns, but he had lost his hold upon the popular heart. He was witty, argumentative, eloquent even, but the people had lost all confidence in his sincerity. They laughed at his stories, enjoyed his sparkling "good things," cheered his fine passages, and then went away and voted the opposition ticket. In 1856, during the Fremont-Buchanan campaign, he was announced to speak at a great Democratic mass meeting in one of the western counties of the State. The day before the meeting the local Republican papers republished one of his most impassioned free-soil speeches of the great campaign of 1848. The result was, that instead of making one of his usual sparkling efforts in behalf of the Democratic party, he consumed his whole speech in a vain and necessarily feeble effort to reconcile the consistency of his course.

When the Rebellion broke out he had a chance to regain something of his former position, but it was not in him. He vacillated, hesitated, and the current swept by forever.

He dies early, being but a few months over fifty-six years old.

Facts in Regard to the Unseaworthiness of the Lost Steamship "Evening Star."

As all the facts respecting the recent loss of the steamship *Evening Star* are made public, they seem to reflect with great severity upon the company by whom she was owned and run. She appears to have borne the character of a very strongly built and trustworthy boat, so that she was quite a favorite with travellers between New York and New Orleans; but instead of deserving this reputation, she was really a weak boat, had been badly damaged on previous occasions, and only some four months ago "broke her back" by running upon a reef. As soon as she encountered this severe storm she began to behave badly, working and straining to such a degree as finally to break the connecting pipes of the engine and disable it. She was rigged with only a single steering apparatus, which got out of order in the height of the storm, and left her at the mercy of the sea. She had life-preservers for her cabin passengers, but not for the others, nor for the crew, and those she did have proved to be worthless when they came to be tried. She had a short-handed crew, many of whom were "greenhorns," the company having refused to pay the prices demanded by competent hands.

This is a bad recital of facts for the steamship company, and makes them responsible, to a great extent, for the lives of the nearly three hundred passengers who were lost. A rigid investigation into all the circumstances of this appalling calamity should be made, and if the facts prove to be as reported, no punishment hardly can be too severe for those who, for the sake of gain, so recklessly trifle with the lives of their fellow-men.

Work Well Done.

The detection and apprehension of criminals is a task the difficulty of which is equalled only by the delicacy which is necessary in administering such punishment as will best tend to secure the ends in view—prevention of future offenses and reformation of past offenders. In both of these respects we think the city of Philadelphia can lay claim to great good fortune. It would be entirely superfluous for us to go into any specification of the qualifications of the judges of our principal criminal court. During the political contest which has just closed, their merits as lawyers and as citizens were fully discussed, and the result of the election showed the estimation in which they were held by a large majority of the law-abiding people of the city.

But perhaps the best evidence that can be brought forward to show their zeal in the protection of the lives and property of those to whom they are indebted for their high judicial positions, is afforded by a glance at the results of one month's work in the Quarter Sessions. During the August term seventy-nine convictions took place in this court. One of the prisoners was convicted on two separate indictments; to three a new trial was granted; and in three cases the sentence was deferred. The seventy-two cases in which sentence was pronounced are classified according to the following table, in which the terms of imprisonment are reduced to the uniform standard of months:—

CRIME.	Convicts. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Sentences.	Average Sentences.	Longest Sentences.	Shortest Sentences.
Arson	1	..	1	60	60	..	..
Perjury	1	..	1	36	36	..	..
Assault and Battery	1	..	1	12	12	..	..
Violent Assault	4	..	4	61	50¾	36	6
Mayhem	1	..	1	36	36	..	..
Riot	7	..	7	96	14	24	6
Burglary	7	..	7	324	45	60	36
Robbery	4	..	4	120	30	48	12
Larceny	32	10	42	520	12⅜	36	6
Intent to Steal	2	..	2	17	8½	9	8
Receiv'g Stolen Goods	1	1	2	21	10½	12	9
General Totals	61	11	72	1303	18	60	6

The original hearings in thirty-one cases were before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station; and nearly every one of these cases was worked up by Chief Detective Franklin and his assistants. Surely no better proof of the efficiency of our Detective Corps of Police could be desired. It should furthermore be remembered that many of these cases required the most persistent and delicate manœuvring before they could be brought to a successful issue. The cases of George S. Roberts and John Mason afford a striking illustration of this fact. Some weeks since we gave a sketch of these two notorious burglars, and of the ingenious machinery, the like of which was never before seen in this country, by means of which they were enabled to carry on their nefarious calling. After months of careful and uninterrupted tracking, they were at last apprehended, and a day or two ago their trial commenced, the indictments against them being taken up, one by one. When placed in the dock, they exhibited that brazen-faced impudence for which the English "ticket-of-leave man" is notorious throughout the world. They were without counsel, and Mason conducted his own cross-examinations with a coolness that was certainly refreshing. But his shrewdness did not go far with the jury, who were abundantly satisfied of the guilt of the parties, and rendered their verdict accordingly. To-morrow morning their trial on another indictment will be commenced, when a scene very edifying to the lovers of law and order will probably be enacted. Not the less interesting part of it will be the exhibition by the detectives of the engines of burglary which were found in the possession of the prisoners at the time of their capture. Before detectives and judges are done with them, they will be convinced that fortune served them an ill turn when she led them all the way from Van Dieman's Land to the United States.

The Italian Opera.

Debut of Signora Carmen Poch in "Il Trovatore."—A very large and fashionable audience was present at the Academy of Music last evening, to grace the occasion of the *debut* of the greatest prima donna attached to Max Maretzek's Opera Troupe—Signora Carmen Poch. This lady is very pretty, plump, and carries herself with ease upon the stage. She is a clever actress and an excellent vocalist. Her voice is a strong and sweet soprano, which has scarcely ripened into the acme of its utility and force. Her rendition of the *role* of "Leonora," last evening, stamped her as a great artiste, however, and showed plainly that most respectable triumphs are yet in store for her.

As on the first night of the opera, the applause was both generous and general—the encoring being carried rather beyond the usual bounds at the "Italiens." Signora Poch achieved her first victory last evening in the aria concluding the first act, which she executed with great feeling and fine judgment. She repeated it for an encore, and was again called from her hiding-place behind the scenes to receive the plaudits of her many and enthusiastic admirers. Throughout the opera her execution was excellent, but in the last act occurred the crowning feat. We allude to the *Miserere* duet between Poch and Mazzoleni. This was vociferously encored and repeated.

Signora Natale-Testa (Miss Heron) made a perfect "Azucena." Her vocalization was admirable, and her execution equal to any we have seen. She sang with great spirit and feeling, and made quite a hit. She received a stunning ovation in the fourth act, and already ranks as a favorite artiste. The applause was given in the best style, and Testa has cause to be proud of her achievements.

Mazzoleni sang with much spirit, and was in excellent voice. He was the especial favorite of the ladies, who appreciated fully all of his beautiful and splendidly executed songs. His acting was even better than usual.

Bellini, Fossatti, and Banfi were each very acceptable in their *roles*, and received a fair share of the applause. Altogether, *Il Trovatore* was a great success, and will bear a repetition.

This evening Auber's new version of *Fra Diavolo* will be given, and Ronconi will assume his most renowned *role*.

—The Munster *Express* deplores the great falling off in the Irish flour trade since 1847. There were then 744,000 acres under wheat, producing nearly 3,000,000 quarters. In 1865 the breadth of wheat was reduced to little more than one-third, the produce being something more than 800,000 quarters. Twenty years ago a large amount of fine flour was exported, almost every stream having its flour mills. Now all this is changed; the mills are deserted, the premises are surrendered to the landlord as not being worth the rent, and the water runs to waste. This is especially the case in Tipperary, where, from being more than 91,000 acres, the land under wheat is now slightly less than 36,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—THIS IS A NEW PERFUME, yet it has already achieved a success which has established its reputation as the most delightful, delicate, and durable. The lapse of time but adds to its essential sweetness. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.* 7 14 6mrp

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
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CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY'S First Rehearsal will take place WEDNESDAY, October 17, at 7½ P. M., No. 1011 CHESNUT Street.
For particulars see circulars in Music Stores 1t

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD Street below Walnut.
The exercises for the Winter Season of the Institution began
MONDAY, October 15.
For reference to Dancing Classes, see circular of M'me MARTIN or Mr REILLY
For reference to Light Gymnastics, Misses' and Ladies' Classes, see circular of Miss HOPKINS.
For reference to Gymnastics for little Boys and Masters, or Parlor Skating, see circular of Dr. JANSEN. First Class for Boys, Tuesday, the 16th of October, at 4 P. M.
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets.
Branch of Natatorium and Physical Institute.
The circular for the Skating Park, with a new Programme for the coming season, will be out and ready for distribution on Thursday, the 18th instant. 10 16 5t

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PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.
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INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening Auber's new version of his great masterpiece, *Fra Diavolo*, will be presented with a cast of the most distinguished character. Signor Giorgio Ronconi makes his second appearance in his most exquisite *role* of "Lord Rockburg," in which he is pronounced unapproachable. He created a great *furore* in London and Paris last season in this opera, with the great Adelina Patti. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the distinguished American prima donna, Signora Natalie-Testa, of Philadelphia (*nee* Fanny Heron), and Signori Mazzoleni, Bernardi, Dubreuil, and Fossatti appear in the cast with Ronconi.

THE PAREPA-BRIGNOLI TROUPE.—Mr. H. L. Bateman, the well-known impressario, announces that he will give his first grand operatic concert at Musical Fund Hall, on Monday evening next, 22d inst. The following distinguished artistes compose Mr. Bateman's Troupe:—Madame Parepa, prima donna assoluta, and acknowledged head of the lyric stage; Signor Brignoli, primo tenor, shorn of his gawkiness and improved in voice; Signor Ferranti, primo basso; Signor Fortuna, baritone; Mr. S. B. Mills, the favorite American pianist and composer; Mr. Carl Rosa, the noted violinist; Mr. J. L. Hutton, and Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, general trumpeter, *avant courrier*, and leader of the whole band. All of these artistes will appear in favorite roles each evening.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—It will be announced very soon that Mr. John E. Owens is closing his long and brilliant engagement at this house. In advance of this, we say to all who wish to enjoy an elegant and exceedingly mirth-provoking evening's entertainment, go and see Owens, Clarke, Mackey, Lennox Wolf, Jennings, and Josie Orton in *The Victims* and *The Live Indian*. These are two of Owens' specialties. If any one else produces them, we shall advise a *strong injunction*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Bandmann appears in one of his finest *roles* this evening. His engagement has been remarkably successful. On Friday evening, for his benefit, Mr. Bandmann will play "Charles de Moor," in Schiller's grand tragedy of *The Robbers; or, The Forest of Bohemia*. Mr. Bandmann will present a translation of this famous play as closely allied to Schiller's immortal work as possible. On Monday evening the "Benoiton Chain-Gang" will reappear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth assumes the character of "Othello" this evening, supported by Miss Susan Denin, Mr. J. B. Roberts, Mr. Barton Hill, and all of the company favorites. Mr. Booth held brilliant receptions on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and we presume an immense audience will witness his polished and classical representation of the "jealous Moor" this evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher, a favorite feminine star, and the rival of the Menken, is now playing the beautiful Eastern romance called *Mazeppa*, in which she looks very pretty, sings and dances, in which there is nothing very wonderful. She also rides through the establishment strapped to a wild (trained) bare-back steed, which is "wonder"-ful both by name and nature. The piece has been put upon the stage in excellent style, with new scenery, music, properties, etc.

MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY.—In our notice of this new and promising musical organization yesterday, we inadvertently stated that the first rehearsal (which takes place this evening at No. 1011 Chesnut street) was to be *public*. The rehearsal will not be *public*. On the contrary, no one will be admitted to the room without having previously received an invitation to that effect from the proper source.

NATIONAL HALL.—The Lincoln Memorial Tableaux continue very attractive. The magnificent views and portraits by Wunderlich are much admired, and the other branches of the entertainment are neat and pleasing.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are doing a great business at their new Opera House in Eleventh street, above Chesnut. Their programme is arranged with great care, and is full of fun, without containing anything that will offend the most fastidious.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

A DOUBLE SERENADE.—The "Boys in Blue" of Camden are now thoroughly organized, with a membership of 126, under the command of Captain Alexander Nicholls, a veteran, who lost his arm in front of Atlanta, Georgia. Last evening they were the recipients of a serenade by the Union Band of this city.

After discoursing a few patriotic airs, the band were invited into the club-room, on behalf of the club, by the President, Joseph C. Nicholls.

Having partaken of some refreshments, loud calls were made for Mr. Brown, the nominee of the Republican party for Surrogate. He said he would do his best to merit the votes of every Union man in the county, and if elected, would endeavor to the best of his ability to discharge the duties devolving upon him to the satisfaction of his constituents.

The President was then called for, and responded in a brief speech, recounting the services of Mr. Brown to his country, he being a corporal in the 3d New Jersey, and serving with honor to himself and his country. He (Mr. Brown) has lost the use of his arm, which incapacitates him from doing anything but writing. Such is the man we present to you for Surrogate, and it is the duty of the "Boys in Blue" to use all their influence to have him elected. The speaker then retired amidst applause.

It was then proposed that a delegation of the Club, accompanied by the band, proceed to Gen. Robeson's house and serenade him, which was accordingly done.

After breaking the stillness of the midnight hour for about fifteen minutes, the General appeared at the door, and said: "Gentlemen, I thank you. It is impossible for me to make a speech, having just risen from my bed. All I can do is to invite you in." The band and delegation accepted the invitation, and after toasting the General's health, all quietly dispersed to their homes.

It is the intention of the "Boys in Blue" to make a street parade on Saturday, the 20th inst. The members are requested to be at the hall at seven o'clock.

REGISTER YOURSELVES.—All persons are requested to register themselves as soon as possible. Those wards having over four hundred voters have two days to register their names. To-day is the last day in which persons can have their names registered by proxy. November 1st they must appear in person.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

CROPSEY'S "AUTUMN," which is one of the principal prizes of the Crosby Art Association, is now on exhibition at the Philadelphia Art Gallery, No. 1305 Chesnut street. The painting is a very large one, the dimensions of the canvas being about four by seven feet. In an artistic point of view it has already attained a national reputation as one of the finest productions of American Art. The scene is laid in the Starrucca vale, through which the Erie Railroad takes its devious way. A shallow stream flows through the foreground. This stream is crossed by a gigantic bridge of stonework, which occupies the very centre of the painting; while beyond this rise mimic mountains, clothed with all the yellow gorgeousness of autumn. To the right a remarkably fine effect is produced by a ray of sunlight which struggles through the clouds, pencilling its way over the crest and slope of the mountain in lines so clear and distinct that the contrast with the surrounding shadow is indeed striking. The extreme foreground presents a cold dark outline of rock, the verdure on either side of which is arrayed in the richest and grandest attire. Taken altogether, the painting is certainly a masterpiece, displaying in its execution a strict fidelity to nature, coupled with a treatment that is as varied as it is discriminating. To be thoroughly appreciated, Cropsey's "Autumn" must be seen more than once.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

EIGHTH STREET IMPROVEMENTS—A REVOLUTION IN ARCHITECTURE AND BUSINESS—NOTES BY THE WAY.—Time was, in the memory of many of our active business men, when Eighth street occupied no more noticeable position in the minds of traffickers and their customers than a dozen other streets in the lower and central portion of the city. But gradually the most enterprising and successful retailers have drifted into this locality, and now it is one of the favorite resorts of the ladies, whose wants are as unlimited as their resources appear to be.

As the business of the street has progressed, the proprietors of the various establishments on it have prospered to the full extent of their hearts' desire. This prosperity has naturally given birth to a spirit of improvement, which, within the last few months in particular, has produced a marked change in the outward appearance of the street. The principal sphere of its operations is the block extending from Market street to Arch, although it is by no means restricted to that precise locality. All the way up to Spring Garden street the spirit of improvement has been and is still at work.

Between Chesnut and Vine streets no less than fourteen different establishments have been completely remodelled or entirely rebuilt. Twelve of these are embraced in the single square from Market to Arch streets. It is our purpose first to take a survey of the new establishments below Vine street; and that task completed, we shall make the tour of the upper portion of the street.

While in many cases the improvements are entirely completed, in others they are but just commencing. One of these is the northeast corner of Eighth and Cherry streets. The old building which has so long been a landmark at this point has been entirely demolished, and workmen are now busily engaged in laying the foundations of a handsome three-storied brick store, which will be an ornament to the neighborhood, and to the street as well. Both the Eighth street and Cherry street fronts will be of pressed brick, while the doors and bulk show windows will be gotten up in an expensive and attractive manner. The dimensions of the new building will be twenty-one feet and a half by sixty, with a height of about forty feet. In the rear of the store there will be a stairway leading to the second story. In the centre of the roof there will be an open skylight, by aid of which the goods in the upper stories can be displayed to the greatest advantage. The design and construction of the building is entirely under the charge of Mr. John Duncan. The property belongs to the Ridgway estate. The old property was worth about $10,000, but the entire cost of the new building, $12,000, will not be too large a figure to represent the increase in value. A rental of $2500 is demanded. Although there are several parties negotiating for the lease, no definite bargain has been concluded as yet.

One of the most elegant and conspicuous stores already completed on the street, is the large four-storied establishment of the Messrs. Isaac Rosenbaum & Co., at the southwest corner of Eighth and Filbert streets. The whole place has been renovated and rebuilt from the very foundations. Mr. Rosenbaum, the enterprising owner and proprietor, has spared no expense to add to the comfort and convenience of those who may chance to do business with him. The whole front of the first floor has been taken out, and replaced with handsome plate-glass bulk windows, costing many hundreds of dollars. Those who have not seen the place since it has been improved, would not recognize it. Altogether the additions to the establishment will foot up not far short of ten thousand dollars. It is astonishing to see the immense increase in the value and the rental of some of these stores. Stores which a couple of years ago would not bring more than $1000 per year, will now command $5000 or $6000. The firm of Isaac Rosenbaum & Co. are importers and wholesale and retail dealers in embroideries, laces, and millinery goods. It is worth a good journey to inspect the many beautiful specimens of skilful and artistic needlework and costly and superb laces which their establishment displays. As we looked around us we could not wonder at the *furor* that the ladies have when they "go shopping." It is like looking in upon some beautiful and highly finished picture. We are almost afraid to touch some of the more delicate articles, for fear that our rough touch will dissipate their fairy-like texture and gossamer fineness of tissue. In the second story of the building there is a wholesale and retail establishment for the vending of straw goods, frames, flowers, etc. Here are perfect "loves of bonnets," and the most elegant nonentities of head-dresses. As fast as a new style is brought out in the fashionable world in Paris, its counterpart almost immediately makes its appearance here.

The rest of the building is occupied by Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co. They have occupied the place for the past fifteen or sixteen years, and have become identified with the history of the street. They have grown with its growth and increased with its increase. As a fair evidence of the great prosperity in this part of Eighth street, we may mention the fact that there is more retail business carried on in the square between Market and Arch streets than in the same extent in any city in this country, New York not even excepted; and Philadelphia may well be proud of the enterprise that is there exhibited.

IN TROUBLE.—Bridget Cashan has got herself into a peck of trouble. Biddy has got a kind heart, and often casts an anxious thought in the direction of the brave ould Emerald Isle where the paternal hut flourished and the family pigs were raised, and cast about to find means of helping those left behind in the "ould country." Biddy was a domestic in the service of a Mr. Stupert, in Second street, below Arch, and her wages were not large enough to enable her to gratify her philanthropic and filial desires, and it is said she cast longing eyes at the property of her employer. Mr. Stupert had several United States bonds in a bureau drawer which Bridget had access to, and these tempted her too strongly. It is averred that she appropriated one of them, a $500 bond, to her own purposes. For a time she flourished like the green bay tree, and was also enabled to send frequent donations to the "ould folks" in the "Gem of the Say." But her career of prosperity was cut short, and she was convinced at last that "honesty is the best policy" by finding herself in the charge of the police, and in being consigned to a cell in the Station House. She had a hearing before Alderman Williams, who, after hearing her story and that of the witnesses, held her in $1000 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE VITI COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART commenced this morning at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street. Ever since the collection was opened to the public the rooms have been crowded by persons of cultivated taste, as was evident from the character of their comments upon the articles on exhibition. As was to be expected, when the sale commenced the establishment was again crowded, and the bidding on the part of purchasers was both spirited and unstinted. The sale will be continued this evening at 7½ o'clock, as well as to-morrow morning and evening.

A FORTUNATE STOKER—EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DRAWN IN A LOTTERY.—J. Taffinger, the fortunate possessor of the $18,000 prize in the recent Soldiers' and Sailors' Gift Concert at Washington, is a fireman on board the steamer *Susquehanna*. The steamer was decorated with flags yesterday, in honor of his good fortune. John says he will continue to stoke, as he can't afford to lose $40 a month.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

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Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

THE WHISKY DISTILLING CASE.—Before Commissioner Smith.—Mr. D. Boyle had a further hearing before Commissioner Smith this morning on the charge of distilling whisky without a license. William H. Miller affirmed that he knew the defendant, whose place of business was in Somerset street, about two blocks from the Reading Railroad enclosure. There was distilling going on at his still on the night of the 2d of October. He went to the place and saw them distilling. The defendant had not paid the special tax by the law just passed and has not complied with the law as regards distilling.

Cross-examined.—He knew the defendant previous to October 2. Had visited the place. He had given notice to all the distillers in his district that if they intended to distil they must pay the increased tax, and alter their buildings to meet the requirements of the new law. He told the defendant he would get into difficulty if he didn't. He visited the place on the 3d of October, but didn't see the defendant, but saw a foreigner.

James McClure substantiated what the previous witness testified to, and added that the arrest was made on Girard avenue, opposite Laurel Hill. Brown said he was driving the wagon for Boyle, and didn't think they could do anything with him. He saw the wagon passing up Girard avenue with Officer McClure, and arrested the two Browns last Monday. They had two barrels in the wagon, one full and the other part full of whisky. The name on the wagon was "Boyle & Blundon." Asked the Browns what was in the wagon; they said, "Guessed we knew." Asked them if they hadn't been making it up the creek; they said "Yes."

The defendant had a license under the old law. He made the complaint on which the warrant was issued. The defendant came to his office with another man, and he had him arrested.

Re-examined.—The still was in a shed on the same lot as the dwelling, but they were not connected.

Thomas Short, sworn.—Accompanied Boyle in it; he saw it on Wednesday week drive up to the Hermitage, and Brown was driving it.

Theodore Rearer sworn.—He came up shortly after the Browns were arrested. They said they were making the whisky for Boyle at the Wissahickon. They denied it at first. We went to the still at Patrick Brown's, and took possession. We then went to the Hermitage (Short and I), and found a man named Cass in charge of the still. We took charge of him, and brought him to the city. I heard Boyle say the wagon and still were his and wanted to know if they would not be returned to him when he entered bail.

Boyle also said that the Browns came and took his wagon without his knowledge, and he didn't know they had it.

The defendant was held in $1000 to answer.

A SKILFUL "OPERATOR" IN DIAMONDS.—William J. Bailey, alias Bruce, a very noted and expert "professional," was arrested last Sunday on a warrant issued by Recorder Hackett, of New York city. On the 30th of May last Bailey entered the jewelry store of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway, and desired to see some expensive diamond rings, one of which he desired to purchase. Quite an assortment of diamond jewelry was shown, and while examining them Bailey adroitly substituted a ring with a "paste" diamond for a $1000 genuine diamond ring, which he abstracted from the tray as exhibited to him by the clerk.

Remarking that none of the rings shown him suited his fancy, Bailey walked coolly out of the store, taking the valuable gem with him. The adroit thief was not discovered until some time after he had left the store, when the valueless ring was found among the genuine articles. The police authorities were informed of the theft, and Bailey, alias Bruce, was arrested on a description of his appearance given by the clerk.

He was committed for trial and subsequently indicted, and pending the trial, was locked up in the Tombs without bail. His counsel sued out a writ of *certiorari*, and Bailey was brought before one of the Supreme Court Judges and released on bail. He indemnified his bondsman, and, forfeiting his bail, fled the city and did not again return.

On Sunday last one of the New York detectives, and several other officers who had come on here to arrest Bailey, discovered that gentleman sporting his gay attire in the neighborhood of Gray's Ferry Bridge. On Monday he was escorted back to New York, and sent to the Tombs to await his trial.

Bailey, alias Bruce, is about twenty-two years of age, a native of New York, and is a printer by trade. The police state that he has been a thief since he was sixteen years of age. He is of prepossessing appearance, and dresses in the most fashionable and elegant style. His principal business is said to be robbing hotels.

STEALING A SHAWL.—Margaret Bradley was arrested yesterday for larceny. The facts of the case appear to be that Margaret is rather ambitious of making a presentable appearance, and not being able to provide herself with a good wardrobe by honest means, she surreptitiously availed herself of the wardrobe of Mary Magee, and helped herself to a shawl. Margaret did not enjoy her stolen possessions long, as she was arrested and taken before Alderman Patchel, with all the evidences of her guilt about her, it is said, and was held in $400 bail to make her appearance at court, and make satisfactory explanation of the manner in which she obtained possession of the shawl asserted to have been stolen.

PRESENTATION TO PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—At a sumptuous banquet given yesterday evening at Taylor's Hotel, New York, the Perseverance Hose Company of this city were presented by Liberty No. 1, of Jersey City, with a set of resolutions, beautifully engrossed, and encased in a large frame of black walnut, five by four feet. The angles are decorated with the insignia of the department, and the gilt eagle with shield and armorials surmounting the frame is an exquisite piece of art. The penmanship is elaborate and unique. The presentation was followed by speeches from several gentlemen, and a suitable reply was delivered by one of the Philadelphians.

A CASE OF PERJURY.—There will be a very interesting case of perjury on trial, growing out of the fraudulent attempts at ballot-box stuffing, that were indulged in during the last election. It appears that William Cantwell is charged on the oath of several citizens of Second Ward with committing perjury, in swearing to the qualifications of a person who attempted to vote fraudulently. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary yesterday morning, and was held in $800 for his appearance at Court. This case is but one of the many that occur at almost every election, although it is only now and then that the guilty parties ever are caught and brought up for trial.

AN OLD SCORE SETTLED.—A pugnacious individual, rejoicing in the name of George Bowers, was arrested in Cherry street, below Ninth, yesterday, on a warrant issued about a month ago, for an assault and battery committed on the person of an officer of the police. It appears that at that time Bowers and another compatriot is alleged to have made an assault on the unlucky officer, and overcoming him by the force of numbers, succeeded in giving him a bad beating. Yesterday was the first time the police could get their hands on the offender, and he was escorted to Alderman Massey's office, where he had a hearing, and was held in $[illegible] to answer for his belligerent propensities.

A GOOD WORK.—The Episcopal Church at Port Richmond being without a parsonage, the ladies and gentlemen connected therewith have resolved to remedy the defect. To-morrow afternoon they will inaugurate in the lecture room of the church, a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the above object. The Fair will continue through two weeks, and those who are friendly to the enterprise can send their contributions at any time to Mrs. Rothermel, at No. 1356 Richmond street.

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COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—William H. Enoch got on a deuce of a spree, and whilst in a state of the most hilarious jocularity he knocked blazes out of a street-lamp. William was also, it is said, very obstreperous, and made the most unmusical noises and unharmonious discords, to the annoyance of all those in the neighborhood of Seventh and St. Mary streets, who happened to be blessed or cursed with fine musical ears. Williams' peregrinations were cut short, however, by the appearance of a policeman, who escorted him to the Station House, and from thence to Alderman Swift's, before whom he had a hearing. He was held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

THE VISITING FIREMEN.—As usual with the companies visiting this city, the Rolla Fire Company are being escorted around town to see the elephants, lions, and tigers which abound in our city. About noon they paid a visit to Independence Hall. A fine band of music accompanied them, which discoursed some most delicious music.

CHOLERA.—There has been eight cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday.

AN ENIGMA.—

By ridding rhymes which Sibyls muttered,
Useful truths were often uttered—
Yes! and in these later times,

Youth and age may learn from rhymes;
Only be resolved to heed them—
Understand them as you read them—
Ruminate upon each line,

Canvass all the thoughts that shine,
Lurkingly, like pretty faces
Overhung by gauze and laces.
These a greater power can wield,
Half displayed and half concealed,
E'en behind that flimsy shield.
So, within these verses sly,

All my precious counsel spy—
Try, sagacious reader, try!

To each line attention lend,
On each word your glances bend;
When you have essayed this plan,
Every single letter scan—
Run your eye from top to toe;

Honor to initials show,
And our meaning stands confessed;
Look, 'tis *capitally* dressed,
Like a man in Bennett's best.

Our stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower and nearer those of *old times*, than for several years.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.

MESSRS. C. SOMERS & SON, No. 625 Chesnut street, under Jayne's Hall, not only offer the most perfect stock of fashionable ready-made apparel for gentlemen, made from the choicest and most approved materials but they are selling at *lower rates*. We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative prices charged at our leading clothing establishments, and are bound to state, as a consequence, that if any of our readers wish to secure a first-class garment or suit, made from the best and most fashionable material, let them visit the house of C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chesnut street. This is a positive fact, which all would do well to profit by.

ANOTHER LETTER from the President's private Secretary:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 16.—Dear Sir:—Your letter received, with questions inclosed. The communication was immediately forwarded to the proper authorities, and the answer was returned that in reply to your inquiries, that the suit fits perfectly, and the material is of a beautiful quality. The President is much pleased with them.

"ROBERT, Private Secretary.

"To Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia."

THE OLDEST MEDICAL PRACTICE is that of the family. Long before doctors were known, the head of the family examined and prescribed for the members. From the necessity of the case, the first and most important stage of every disease is treated by the patient's parents or nurse. This being so, how important that the means on hand should be simple, ample, and efficient! Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics (advertised in another column) perfectly meet this want, and should be in the hands of every intelligent family. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

NO MORE CANARDS.—The President desires us to say that the various letters in the papers about his ordering a suit of Clothing from a number of clothing stores in this city is false. Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental, are the only parties the President would order from in Philadelphia, as having the price marked on the goods is *the* Policy.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.—Persons afflicted with any disease arising from a disordered liver or stomach, nervous debility, dyspepsia, or liver complaint, should try Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It seldom fails to effect a cure in a very short time. Sold by druggists generally throughout the United States.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

CARAMELS.—CARAMELS.—CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

THE REASON that so many resort to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, is because they get superior Photographs at moderate charges. $1 only for large pictures. Six Cards for $1.

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE.
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FELL—CURTIS.—On the 16th instant, at the Church of the Atonement, by Rev. Benjamin Watson, D. D., EDWARD R. FELL, M. D., to MARGARET STEWART, eldest daughter of Jos. Curtis, Esq.

LILLEY—STRUTHERS.—October 15, 1866, by Rev. James Crowe, No. 2243 N. Second street, Mr. JOHN LILLEY and Miss AGNES I. STRUTHERS, both of this city.

STUARD—HYNEMAN.—On the 16th instant, by Rev. Dr. Newton, G. WALTON STUARD to MARY W., daughter of the late Charles F. Hyneman, both of this city.

DIED.

BURDETT.—On the 15th instant, SAMUEL D. BURDETT, M. D., aged 50 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Green streets, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

COLLAR.—On the 15th instant, MALLIZA, wife of Andrew J. Collar, in the 26th year of her age; also, BETSEY COLLAR, daughter of Andrew J. and the late Malliza Collar, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Betsey Franklin, No. 1125 Vienna street, below Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

FAUNCE.—On the 15th instant, after a short illness, Mr. DAVID FAUNCE, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 860 N. Fourth street. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

KERN.—On Sunday night, the 14th instant, ELLEN D., wife of William H. Kern, and daughter of the late George Parkinson, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1536 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon next, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. **

SLACK.—On the 15th instant, ELIZABETH L. SLACK, daughter of Amos M. and Amelia Slack, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 816 Cross street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

FOR BOYS' STILTS WE HAVE A NEAT style of Iron Foot Rest capable of being made high or low, as wanted. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRASS DRAWER, CHEST, AND LIFTING Handles, Brass Flush Rings, and Box Handles, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A BEAUTIFUL BOSOM OR GLOSSY Shirt Collar is the result of using the Patent Chinese Polishing Irons. For sale at
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WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
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BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 31§

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1,	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations..	25
2,	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc......	25
3,	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of infants......	25
4,	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults...........	25
5,	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic.........	25
6,	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting..	25
7,	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis.....	25
8,	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9,	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo.....	25
10,	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness..	25
11,	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods....	25
12,	" FEMALE Difficulties............................	25
13,	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing...	25
14,	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...........	25
15,	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains.....	25
16,	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever, Old Agues....	50
17,	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding.	50
18,	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19,	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza.....	50
20,	" WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodic Coughs..	50
21,	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing.......	50
22,	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing.......	50
23,	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings..	50
24,	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness...	50
25,	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions...............	50
26,	" SEA-Sickness or sickness from riding.........	50
27,	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi.......	50
28,	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges......	100
29,	" SORE Mouth, or Canker.........................	50
30,	" URINARY Incontinence or wetting the bed..	50
31,	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms.........	50
32,	" SUFFERINGS at change of life..................	100
33,	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance...	100
34,	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco, and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases 10 vials, $10. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies, by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw§

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER,

No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY,

Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM

Ever known. Mr. Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, ESQ.,

No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered [illegible], cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 w§

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY THAT we have been cured of the following diseases:—Henry Kilpatrick, No. 523 South Sixteenth street; John Farren, No. 1240 North Front street; Mrs. Martin, No. 808 Jones, above Market street, cured of the most malignant and excruciating rheumatic pains; John Maffitt, pronounced incurable of dropsy, and cured, residence back of No. 1328 North Front street, all cured by Dr. T. McELROY, office No. 526 POWELL street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Spruce and Pine streets, Philadelphia. The afflicted in all cases are invited to call. Advice free. 9 29 swtro*

REGULAR LINE TO HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Gramley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, October 18.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
10 15 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 17.

The Reported Resignation of Secretary Stanton Untrue.

There is not a particle of truth in the statement telegraphed from here to the Northern papers, that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton has in writing requested the President to relieve him of his position as Secretary of War, and that Mr. Stanton will be sent to Spain as Minister of the United States in place of Hon. John P. Hale. Secretary Stanton has made no such request, and there is less probability of his leaving the Cabinet at this time than there has been for months, and should he do so, the mission to Madrid is not a place he would be at all likely to seek or to accept.

The Canadian Banks.

TORONTO, C. W., October 17.—In consequence of the rumor that the Commercial Bank had stopped payment, something of a run upon it took place yesterday. As the bank kept open until a late hour to satisfy all demands against it, the excitement subsided. There is no truth in any of the reports as to the failure or stoppage of any Canadian bank since the suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada.

A SABLE CONVENTION.

Gathering of the Colored People of New York at Albany—Stormy and Funny Proceedings—Spirited Debate on a Resolution Urging the Eight Thousand Negro Voters of the State to Support the Fenton Ticket—Susan B. Anthony Elected an Honorary Member.

ALBANY, October 16.—The State Convention of colored men of New York, announced to convene today in this city, met at noon in the Hamilton street African Church. The Convention numbers ninety-seven members.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

William Howard Day, editor of *Zion's Standard*, New York, is permanent President of the Convention, and Mr. J. L. Boseman of Troy and Mr. H. Molson are permanent Secretaries. The Vice-Presidents are Rev. J. A. Prime of Troy, J. W. Logan of Syracuse, and Peyton Harris of Buffalo. On assuming the chair Mr. Day made a forcible and well-worded speech, of which the following is a synopsis:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Day expressed thanks for the high honor conferred by his fellow-citizens in his election. He congratulated the convention upon the auspices under which, for the first time, they met. Emancipation secured, and that emancipation confirmed through a loyal Congress by a Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau bill. (Cheers.) They were a fitting supplement to the Proclamation of Emancipation signed by the good man gone, whose portrait now hangs on the wall behind me.

But yet, though we stand on a higher place of life than formerly, though no iron chain clanks upon the limbs of our brethren in all the land, we are called to take front rank in the new conflict of ideas, in the new battle, not only for freedom, but for full enfranchisement. (Cheers.) In that battle we are pushed forward by our friends only partially armed. We need the ballot to equip us fully; we need this truly American weapon:—

A weapon which comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God;
Nor from its force nor bolts nor locks
Can shield you—'tis the ballot-box.

The Professor touchingly referred to the endurances of the colored people in bondage, and also to the proud position they had won in every war of the Union. In 1776-'87 they bore the brunt of battle and helped to make the nation. In 1812-'15 they shouldered their muskets and everywhere defended the flag. And in 1863-'65 they went where the bravest dared, and came up from the battle with scars of honor. Some are limbless, some there are with one eye gone, some with scars on the forehead and breast, and all with honor preserved and national life defended. (Cheers.)

Mr. Day instanced the battles—spoke of the 20th, 26th, and 31st New York colored troops (cheers)—of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, whom New York reinforced; of the 54th (cheers) and 55th Massachusetts, whom they supplied to some extent; to the 14th Rhode Island heavy artillery, to whom we lent men; to the 29th Connecticut (cheers), and to the six legions of Pennsylvania. (Cheers.)

Said Mr. Day:—"Brethren, sisters, ladies, and gentlemen—Lift the dead pall from Wagner, from Olustee, from Milliken's Bend, from every plain where their souls went down in bloody waves, and you will find intellectuality, greatness, goodness, hopes of the young, and plans of maturer years, all gathered in from the great round of their lives, and in one uncommon effort planted on Southern soil, to preserve the seeds of freedom there, and, in the words of Mr. Lincoln, to 'keep the jewel of freedom in the family of nations.'" (Cheers.)

Mr. Day spoke at length of the credit thus gained for a race, and then dwelt upon the other grounds of claims upon which colored men rested their claim to the elective franchise or impartial suffrage, referring to the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, etc. Declining to speak more at length, because of the pressure of time, Mr. Day closed amidst applause by urging a united effort to secure impartial suffrage in the Empire State.

DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES.

Among those present in the audience, I noticed Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mr. W. W. Broome, a white delegate from Council No. 21 of the Colored Loyal League of New York city.

It is more than probable that Miss Anthony, who appears without credentials, will be admitted into full sisterhood with the Convention.

ENDORSING GOVERNOR FENTON.

Among other things, the Convention endorsed the nomination of Governor Fenton for re-election, and recommended the colored people of the State to vote for the ticket headed by his name at the ensuing election.

At 3 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at 6 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The State Convention of the Colored People of New York reassembled at 6 o'clock this evening, President Day presiding, and Rev. Dr. Pettingill, of Troy, offering the prayer. Ex-State Senator Colvin, Lieutenant Struble, formerly of General Schimmelfennig's staff, and several other white gentlemen, were present.

A motion was made to admit Miss Susan B. Anthony to the debate on the resolutions which were being discussed.

The question of admitting Miss Anthony to a participation in the Convention having been referred to the credential committee this afternoon, it was left to them to report upon.

The list of resolutions adopted is very long, and upon their passage excited a very sharp debate, particularly the one (which was lost) urging that the eight thousand colored voters in this State should cast their suffrage for the Fenton ticket.

Mr. Ray denied that there were eight thousand colored voters.

Mr. Myers held that there were that number.

Mr. Ray repelled the assertion.

The spirit of the Convention was opposed to the alleged threat contained in the resolution against both the Democrats and Republicans, that the colored vote should be cast against any party who would not favor impartial or universal suffrage, and that immediately.

The resolutions are in entire accordance with the spirit of the call for the Convention. As the session grew older it became very stormy and consequently very funny.

The Committee on Rules reported, and their report was adopted.

The debate on the resolutions being suspended for that purpose, Senator Colvin, Right Rev. Joseph Clinton, Superintendent Bishop of Zion Connection in the United States, Rev. Dr. Pettingill, and Miss Susan B. Anthony, were elected honorary members. Miss Anthony was not permitted to participate in the proceedings. For the number of persons composing the audience there was considerable miscegenation—beautiful white ladies in several instances being accompanied by sable lords. This peculiar element was predominant in the galleries.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD

$2000 C. & Am. 6s. 82	91½	$10020 Susq Cn bds..	62½
$1000 do....1889.	92	100 sh Cata pf......	37
$6000 Phil 6s.new..	99½	28 sh Leh Val......	65¼
$4600 do....lots.	90½	100 sh Reading.. 2d.	57¼
$1000 U S 7-30s July	106½	12 sh Union Bk.....	66
$5000 C & Atl'c 2 m	70	10 sh Ches & Wal R	54½

ENGLISH NOTES ON AMERICA.

Descriptions of Distinguished Men—What an Englishman Saw in the Oil Regions.

Under the title of "America During and After the War," Mr. Robert Ferguson, author of "Swiss Men and Swiss Mountains," has written a book about his recent travels in the United States, which is published in London by Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Ferguson makes fewer blunders than English travellers usually fall into, and is evidently a hearty admirer of some of the public men of this country. He makes fun of certain national peculiarities, which are as sharply criticized by cultivated Americans themselves as by foreigners, but in the main his book is not only pleasant but accurate.

While in Boston he seems to have had the opportunity of seeing the best literary society, and he gives the following sketches:—

Longfellow.

I found him in his study, an elegant and cheerful room, in one corner of which a fine orange tree, with its golden fruit, keeps green the memory of a departed friend, the late Professor Felton. The table is strewn with books and presentation copies in various languages—ay, even in Chinese. But the ways of the Chinese are not as our ways, and this presentation copy was in the shape of a fan, on which a poet of the Flowery Land had written a translation of the "Psalm of Life;" and if the translation were only as good as the writing, assuredly the work was well done. Though the features of the poet have been made familiar to us by many pictures and photographs, yet no one can see him for the first time without being struck with his appearance. His expression of mingled dignity and gentleness has been fairly presented to us; but the peculiar sweetness of his smile and the touch of spiritual beauty which often plays upon his features cannot be rendered in a likeness. Before him lies the ever open Dante, his translation of which, a labor of love, which has occupied him for years, now approaches to completion. But Dante has not his undivided regard, and hardly would the picture of Longfellow in his study be complete without, ever and anon, through one of the "three doors left unguarded," a little figure stealing gently in, laying an arm around his neck as he bends over his work, and softly whispering some childish secret in his ear. Then, too, his work was interrupted by visitors of another sort, for among travellers of all nations the tour in America would hardly be considered complete without a visit to Cragie House. And speaking fluently French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and having also a knowledge of Danish and of Dutch, it may well be supposed that there seldom comes a traveller with whom the poet cannot, if need be, hold converse in his own tongue.

Stories about Queer Visitors.

And sometimes there come other visitors, too, self-introduced—a class to whom the customs of America show more tolerance than they do with us. I remember, during the period of my stay, a Western man, comically quaint and cool, who came with a request to see the pictures at Cragie House. On two successive days he came, and for three or four good hours was Dante thrown aside while, with an amused good-humor, the poet answered all his odd questions, and showed him everything there was to be seen. Then there came very many others craving assistance in sickness or sorrow, and to these a deaf ear is never turned. No man's income can be a secret in America; the income tax returns are open to public inspection; and the newspapers amuse their readers by classified lists of the incomes of prominent merchants, literary men, politicians, and others. Mr. Longfellow is endowed with an income far exceeding that which is generally supposed to fall to the lot of poets; and, as he never refuses to listen to any tale of distress, the number of applicants, worthy and unworthy, who find their way to his gate is by no means small. The airs which some of the American beggars give themselves are very amusing. I remember the case of a man who came with his arm in a sling, representing himself to have been wounded in the service of his country. Mr. Longfellow, having some suspicion, asked to be allowed to look at the wounded arm. "It is not a pleasant sight to show a gentleman," said the man. "Perhaps not, but we are obliged sometimes to look at unpleasant things." "Well, sir," said the man, drawing himself up, "if that is the light in which you look at the matter, I would rather not be beholden to you for assistance, and so I wish you good morning." Then there was another man upon whom, in response to his tale of hunger and distress, there was bestowed a handsome loaf. Now, the least that any English beggar would have done under the circumstances, would have been to have taken the loaf and converted it into gin. But this would have been beneath the spirit of an American beggar, and so he resented the insult to his dignity by depositing the loaf as he passed out, like an ornament, on the top of the gate post.

The War.

At Cragie House I found the poet's eldest son, "called by men Charlie," as Mr. Hughes says—a fine young fellow not yet of age, recovering from a wound—having been shot through the body, from which nothing but youth and a good constitution could have saved him. Having listed in the first instance as a priv[illegible] en- artillery, he was, as soon as found [illegible] ate in the [illegible] to a lieutenant's commis[illegible] out, appointed Massachusetts cav[illegible] sion in a regiment of ment which [illegible] ry. He confirmed the statement [illegible] had heard elsewhere as to the [illegible] sion of the Confederate cavalry to a charge of cold steel, their favorite way of fighting being with the pistol—a habit, perhaps, acquired before they had any Federal cavalry to cope with. There are few of the distinguished men of the North who have not lost sons or near relatives fighting for the Union; the record is given by Mr. Hughes in the January number of *Frazer's Magazine*, and a noble roll it is. And we may well believe that these men, thus giving up all they held most dear in the cause, should feel bitterly the cruel and unjust taunt put forth in some of the English papers of that time, that they were carrying on a miserable conflict by the aid of hired aliens. How in any one case "miserable?" The term implies either an inadequate cause or an unworthy foe. The Chinese war, with Armstrong guns against bows and arrows, might be called a miserable war—perhaps even the war in New Zealand. But a war which, looked at in the lowest point of view, was carried on to preserve the integrity of a great nation, whether we sympathized with its object or not, had no right to be called by such a name.

Sumner.

A frequent visitor at Cragie House, when Congress is not sitting, is Charles Sumner, the scholarly Senator for Massachusetts, and the representative man of New England politics. And an interesting sight it was to see these two men, Longfellow and Sumner, so kindred and yet so different, sitting together on the eve of the great contest which was to decide the place of America in the world's history—Sumner with the poet's little daughter nestling in his lap, for he is a man to whom all children come—calmly discussing some question of European literature. Mr. Sumner seemed to feel deeply the defection of certain of the old anti slavery leaders of England from the Northern cause in the great crisis of the struggle, and all the more because New England had always been a link, by this common sympathy, between the old country and the new.

Lowell.

A frequent guest, too, is J. Russell Lowell, who succeeded to the professorship of the English language and literature in Harvard University, formerly held by Mr. Longfellow. Mr. Lowell, the most remarkable of a remarkable family, though best known to the world by his humor, takes a high rank in many departments of literature, and the general complaint among his countrymen is only that he writes too little. He has given a high character to humor, because he has used it for a high purpose, in selecting it as the weapon to fight the battle of opinion among his countrymen. When we remember that there are few men who have suffered in their families as Lowell has during the war, his lines—

> "God's price ez high, but nothin' else
> Then wut He sells wears along"

rise into something of solid pathos. Perhaps to those who saw in the great struggle of the last four years nothing but a subject for highly-spiced articles to amuse the English public this, along with some of Mrs. Howe's stirring lyrics, may seem "profane." To those who, like myself, look upon it as the greatest battle between freedom and slavery that the world has ever seen, the profaneness is on the other side. In conversation brilliant and amusing, Mr. Lowell is one of the persons in whose company one can scarcely be without carrying away something worthy to be remembered.

Agassiz.

And often, too, comes Agassiz, with his gentle and genial spirit, his childlike devotion to science, and—or he would not be true son of his adopted country—his eager interest in the politics of the day. We went to hear one of his lectures at the University, not one of what are considered the popular lectures, but one of a special course to a small class. Yet it was deeply interesting, the subject being the shell of the nautilus, and the question whether the nautilus forms its own habitation, and if so, in what manner. In clear and terse English, though with a slightly foreign accent, he traced the course of scientific observation up to the present time, indicating the questions which still remained to be solved, and suggesting the points to which the attention of inquirers should now be more especially directed. He wound up with some general remarks, in the course of which he exhorted his hearers to strive to take the same pleasure in the scientific discoveries of others as in their own—a noble aim, yet, ah! how difficult to attain! I believe, however, that if there are any persons capable of so much single-mindedness, Agassiz is one of them. Between the poet and the naturalist there exists a very warm friendship, and among other poetical tributes, Mr. Longfellow has achieved the feat—for so it must seem to us with our rigid English tongues—of addressing to his friend in the October number of the *Atlantic Monthly* a gay and graceful *chanson* in his native language. And often, too, comes Dana, one of the most charming of talkers, and, more especially with his sea stories, enthralling the circle of young and old. Nor should the poet's brother, Mr. Samuel Longfellow, be omitted from the list, a scholar and a critic, who, if he had been the only one of his name, might have been better known as a writer both in prose and verse.

The Oil Region.

Mr. Ferguson gives interesting accounts of the Pennsylvania oil district. He says:—"A wonderful place is Pithole, a city eight months old, with ten thousand inhabitants, twelve hotels, a daily paper, and a 'temple of fashion,' billiard rooms innumerable, a theatre and an 'academy of music,' the bills of which announcing 'a musical matinee on Saturday afternoon,' were stuck all about the town. But the streets are nothing but rivers of mud, across which you may occasionally see an individual wading in a pair of huge jack-boots, but which ordinary pedestrians can only traverse at certain places, leaping from point to point, as you cross the stepping-stones of a brook. The city of Pithole owes its existence to a celebrated flowing well struck in the valley below, which had been for many months producing at a rate of one thousand barrels per day, and the fame of which had naturally attracted crowds of speculators from all quarters, eager to try their luck in the same neighborhood. Making our way among the forest of derricks on the hill-side, we came at last to the side of the famous well. We entered an enclosed yard, containing a number of gigantic vats, into which the precious stream kept constantly flowing night and day, leaving nothing for the workmen to do but to draw it off, and barrel it as fast as they could. With what seemed to me a curious amount of incaution, considering the terrible result that would arise from an accidental spark, they allowed us to walk unguarded through the place, and even to climb up and look into the huge tank into which, with a deep rumbling noise, the oil was vomited forth from the bowels of the earth in great spasmodic jets. A well like this, which on an outlay of £1000 or £2000 must have been returning an income to its fortunate proprietors of something like £150,000 a year, is one of those great prizes which have a fascination to the pursuit of the oil-seeker. Its production, however, is thrown into the shade by that of a well lately discovered in Western Virginia, and which, according to the published account, was flowing at the rate of three thousand barrels a day. All around the great United States well men were busy boring in every direction, up to the verge of its territory, in the eager hope of tapping the reservoir from which its bounteous streams were supplied. But though the general results of the operations in the district had been successful, no such second prize had as yet fallen to the lot of any speculator."

Advertising.

The dead-wall advertising struck our traveller oddly:—

"The great advertisers in America scorn to confine themselves to newspapers, they stamp their advertisements on the face of nature; so that not only he who runs may read, but must [illegible] read whether he likes or not. Every [illegible] prominent rock, not only in the White Mountain district, but along the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and in every place where travellers most do congregate, is carefully painted in large letters with the name of some specific or other, the most persistently obtrusive being the 'Plantation Bitters' and 'Sozodont,' a preparation for the teeth. If you stand by the Profile Mountain to gaze on the wonderful old stone face, your eye is arrested by 'Drake's Plantation Bitters;' if you pause by the Echo Lake to listen, you are met by invitations to 'Try the Sozodont. "And echo replies, O! don't,' wrote a wag underneath. The greatest hit in the advertising line was made by the proprietors of the former on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day in Boston, when, as usual, there was a grand display of fireworks, and all Boston was there to see. The final tableau had just died away in darkness when, in a moment, before the spectators had time to turn away their eyes, another shower of many-colored flames lighted up the sky, and in all the glory of fire leaped out the words, 'Drake's Plantation Bitters!' And not in vain are all these ingenious devices, if we may trust the statement put forth by the proprietors of this article that there were sold during the past year one hundred and seventy-nine miles of bottles. On my last visit to Boston there was another article called Buchu, the name of which met my eyes at every turn, and I never could see it without wondering how it was pronounced, till at last, if I had remained many days in America, I should in utter desperation have gone and bought a bottle to set my mind at rest. They have, too, sometimes, a very quaint way of calling attention to their advertisements. Thus I saw at St. Louis the walls placarded in very large letters with the words, 'As pure as a soul without sin.' Drawing near with a natural curiosity to know what that could be which laid claim to such a title, I read in very small letters:—'The unfermented bread.'"

Newspaper Postage.—By a recent order of the Post Office Department, all newspapers addressed to the following countries beyond Germany, when forwarded in the close mail to Prussia, must be fully prepaid to their destination, at the rates named:—

Russia including Finland and Poland	8	cents each
Sweden	10	"
Norway	13	"
Denmark	9	"
Schleswig-Holstein	8	"
Switzerland	9	"
Italy, via Switzerland	11	"
Papal States, via Switzerland	12	"
Turkey, via Jerusalem	14	"
Turkey, via Trieste	11	"
Greece, via Trieste	14	"
Egypt, via Trieste	11	"
British East Indies and China, via Trieste	13	"
Further India, Dutch and French possessions, via Trieste	15	"

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
9 21

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their control and interest in this Bank, the business being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetin
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchant
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2§rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m]

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 1 21

WANTED,
NOVEMBER COUPONS,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT
JAY COOKE & CO'S.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.
10 8 tf

DAVIES & BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5 20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 21

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 1§p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 4§

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 25§

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
SAMUEL K. SMYTH,
Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR.
9 22 1m

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6 tt APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tt

FOR SALE,
THE "GIRARD HOUSE."
Apply to
J. C. PRICE, or T. JACKSON,
10 13 6t No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at 18,000, 22,000, and $28,000. Also, a superior medium size House, No. 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
B. RAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call,
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
10 9 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 154 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engines; two cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.
Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.
For particulars apply to
W. B. GALLAGHER,
No. 208 S. WHARVES; or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF BOSTON" ... Saturday, October 20
"CITY OF WASHINGTON" ... Saturday, October 27
"CITY OF LIMERICK" ... Wednesday, October 31
"CITY OF LONDON" ... Saturday, November 3
"CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... Wednesday, November 7
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold ... $90 Steerage, currency ... $35
To London ... 95 To London ... 40
To Paris ... 105 To Paris ... 40
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 203 North FRONT street, at 11 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October instant—THREE BARRELS OF WHISKY.
Also, at the same time and place the following described property, which will remain on the premises of GEORGE WILSON'S, No. 1820 MARKET street:—STILL complete, empty HOGSHEADS, FUNNELS etc., etc.
Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to sale.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1866. 10 13 5t

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut.

PRIVY WELLS.—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23] S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING! FLOORING! FLOORING!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
6-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CIGAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets, OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets, Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest prices. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 42

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 3 3m

CHEAPEST
AND
BEST
HATS
IN THE
City!
40
NORTH
Sixth St.
TEMPLE OF FASHION
BOURNE

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.
LARGE COLLECTION.
LOW PRICES.
BEST MARBLE.
TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.
9 20 1m CHARLES FINKEY

RISTORI—AN ACROSTIC.

BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

Art has but little share in thy renown;
 Direct from heaven above the God-gift came,
 Enkindling intellect's celestial flame.
Lady, born wert thou to the starlit crown
At whose effulgence all the world bows down;
 Imperial Genius, thus compelling Fame
 Despite itself to glorify thy name,
 Enforcing homage thou alone could'st claim.

Resist who can thy soul-subduing sway,
 In rapt and sympathetic thraldom bound,
Smiling or sorrowing by turns with thee,
 Through every phase of passion's varied round,
On waves impulsive tossed as on a sea,
Responsive to the deep heart-love that we
Instructive yield to Nature's sovereignty.

APPALLING CONFLAGRATION.

A Large Portion of the City of Quebec Destroyed—Twenty-five hundred Houses Burned—Eighteen Thousand People Rendered Homeless—Several Churches and Convents Laid in Ashes—Loss Nearly Three Millions—Three Great Fires Raging Simultaneously — Description of the Burned District.

QUEBEC, October 15.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire began in the house of Mr. Trudel, grocer, on St. Joseph street, near the Jacques Cartier Market. Owing to the early hour of the morning few people were about. The wind, which had blown half a gale from the east all night, had slightly abated, but still continued with such violence as to cause serious apprehensions, which were afterwards unfortunately realized.

By the time the fire brigade reached the scene, Trudel's house was enveloped in flames. The sappers were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hose and getting sufficient water, which was not remedied for nearly an hour. Meantime the fire made rapid progress; no less than ten houses were on fire, and the lumber and wooden sheds on all sides were ignited.

By 5¼ o'clock eighty houses all built of wood, were in a blaze. The flames, driven by the wind, were speeding in all directions. At 6½ o'clock over one hundred and fifty houses were consumed.

The fire by this time had run along St. Joseph and Notre Dame des Anges streets to the junction of St. Vallier street, carrying everything before it. The Church of La Congregation stood in great danger, but a sudden veering of the wind saved it.

Crossing St. Vallier street, the fire soon after spread into St Sauveur, and among its hundreds of wooden houses raged with defiant fury. House after house fell a prey to the flames. It was thought that the houses to the eastward would be saved, but the fire crept back, continuing its work of destruction.

At eleven o'clock the whole centre of the district lying between St. Sauveur and the lower streets running parallel with the river, was a charred and barren waste, and having nothing to feed on there the conflagration distributed itself in opposite directions, the wind increasing again and blowing in gusts from every direction. These separate conflagrations were observable at one time. St Sauveur Church, Dunn's soap and candle factory, Ries' rope-walk, and other ar e buildings were in flames.

Along St. Vallier street towards the toll-gate, and the streets surrounding the General Hospital and Convent, another terrible fire was raging with even greater fury; while at the back of Crown street, along Prince Edwards, Jusut, and Rilard streets, the flames were creeping back and enveloping street after street in spite of the almost superhuman exertions of the soldiers and the seamen of the *Aurora*.

The conflagration ceased at about 5 o'clock, when there was nothing more for it to feed on.

A moderate computation places the number of houses destroyed at two thousand five hundred, and the loss of real property at from two millions and a half to three millions of dollars.

The number of persons rendered homeless is estimated at eighteen thousand.

The body of a man burned almost to a crisp was dragged out of a house in St. Sauveur, near St. Vallier street. It could not be identified.

Sergeant Hughes, of the Royal artillery, was blown up, and badly, though not dangerously burned.

Lieutenant Douglas, of the *Aurora*, was seriously hurt by a falling building.

Several of the seamen received contusions, but as far as is known no one was seriously injured.

Lieutenant Benn, of one of the regiments, had his arm broken by a falling beam.

LOCALITY OF THE FIRE.

Over the newest and noisiest part of the lower town it was that the conflagration of Sunday morning chiefly roared and raged. We are still without such full and minute details of the calamity as would be necessary to enable us to make a really trustworthy estimate of its extent and gravity; but we know enough to assure us that a blow has been struck at the prosperity of Quebec hardly less severe than that which it received from the great fires of 1845. Now, as then, the quarter of St. Roch, with its suburb of St. Sauvier, seems to have been the chief quarter of devastation.

This quarter of St. Roch skirts the bank of the river St Charles, and is really a sort of continuation of the "Lower Town" proper of Quebec which lies along the St. Lawrence. It was baptized by Jacques Cartier by the name of Porte Sainte Croix, and it was chiefly occupied by lumber yards and wooden buildings of various kinds. These, under the high wind which raged at Quebec as it did at Portland in July, must soon have become a mass of flame not easily to be overcome unless the burning quarter could have been bombarded with water from the ramparts of the fortress up to which the city circuitously climbs from the region of the disaster.

DIVISIONS OF QUEBEC.

The following table of the quarters into which Quebec is divided, with the materials of which each quarter is built, will enable the reader to understand what excellent food the flames must have found in St. Roch:—

Quarters.	Houses of Brick.	Houses of Stone.	Houses of Wood.
Champlain	138	333	442
Jacques Cartier	373	221	1119
Montcalm	276	173	817
Du Palais	20	357	20
St Jean	346	259	658
St. Louis	37	402	8
St. Pierre	92	476	1
St Roch	188	101	1524
Total	1460	2322	4487

It will be seen that the quarter of St. Roch contained more than *one-third* of all the wooden buildings in Quebec and as more than 1200 of these were buildings of one story each, it would appear that there must be some considerable exaggeration in the telegraphic statement that 10,000 persons, or more than *one-third* of the whole population of Quebec, have been rendered houseless by the calamity. Even if we assume the correctness of the evidently hasty statement that 2500 houses have been destroyed, (the whole number of houses in Quebec, exclusive of the suburbs being 8269) it is not likely that the number of persons actually put out of their homes by the calamity will exceed even if it should equal, the number of those stripped of all shelter by the fire of July in Portland.

THE IMPORTANCE OF QUEBEC.

The population of Quebec at the present time does not much, if at all, exceed 50,000 souls. It is officially estimated at a lower figure, but the extremely migratory character of a large part of the population, and especially of the ship-builders, who come off with each winter to our American cities, makes it difficult to be exact in regard to this point.

The prosperity of the city is indicated, however, clearly enough by the large rows of handsome and substantial houses which are yearly stretching out into its beautiful environs, especially along the St. Charles and the St. Foy roads; and by its commercial importance. In 1864 its exports and imports were rated at a total of $12,871,859, and it has become, within the last ten years, one of the chief ship-building ports of the new world.

THE DISASTER TO THE "EVENING STAR."

The Second Mate Saved—Horrible Sufferings of the Ladies.

SAVANNAH, October 15.—A private letter from Mayport Mills, Florida, says that Goulhsoy, the second mate of the *Evening Star*, had arrived there, having left the steamer with a boat load of ladies. All but two were lost before getting near shore. In landing the latter were lost—one named Annie, from Rhode Island, and the other Rosa Howard, of New York. Both became insane from want and starvation. The bodies were washed ashore. That of the latter was nearly devoured by sharks. The mate is barely alive.

A Man of One Meal a Day.—*Temple Bar* says that Dr. George Fordyce, the anatomist and chemical lecturer, was accustomed to dine every day, for more than twenty years, at Dolly's Chop House, in Paternoster Row. His researches in comparative anatomy had led him to conclude that man, through custom, eats oftener than nature requires, one meal a day being sufficient for the lion. He made the experiment on himself, and finding it successful, continued the regimen.

POEMS OF CITY LIFE.

Robert Buchanan's Last Work.

The poet Robert Buchanan, delving in the "slums" of the English capital in search of the poetry which exists even in such vile places, has produced a volume which he calls "London Poems." It is published in London by Alexander Strahan. The London *Spectator*, whose commendations are echoed by the other English journals, speaks of the poems as "a unique mixture of city-life realism with lyrical beauty," and adds:—"There is nothing finer in these than the strength with which Mr. Buchanan combines what Wordsworth called 'the power of hills' with 'the power of cities.' Those who feel the one often feel the other. Wordsworth himself did so, as he showed in the exquisite sonnet written on Westminster Bridge. But rarely indeed has the same man the faculty of giving voice to both. The great feature in the most striking of these poems—'Liz' and 'Nell'—is the force with which both of them express the peculiar and mighty attraction of a great city—London most of all great cities—for those who have become familiar with it."

"Liz" is a Londoner, and her simple story of evil life wrought out through ignorance and poverty, but redeemed by the woman's nature, is an exquisite painting of London life and London habits among the poor. Joe has beaten her and neglected her, and she is dying, leaving a baby to his care. The close is pathetic:—

"There's Joe! I hear his foot upon the stairs!
He must be wet, poor lad!
He will be angry, like enough, to find
Another little life to clothe and keep.
But show him baby, Parson—speak him kind,
And tell him Doctor thinks I'm going to sleep.
A hard, hard life is his! He need be strong
And rough, to earn his bread and get along.
I think he will be sorry when I go,
And leave the little one and him behind.
I hope he'll see another to his mind,
To keep him straight and tidy. Poor old Joe!"

In the poem called "Nell," Mr. Buchanan pictures the craving for the stimulus of country life which comes upon a poor woman born and bred in crowded streets, and the awe with which Nature strikes her:—

NELL.

* * * "For I was sick of hunger, cold and strife,
 And took a sudden fancy in my head
 To try the country, and to earn my bread
Out among the fields, where I had heard one's life
Was easier and brighter. So, that day,
 I took my basket up and stole away,
Just after sunrise. As I went along,
 Trembling and loth to leave the busy place,
I felt that I was doing something wrong,
 And fear'd to look policemen in the face.
And all was dim; the streets were grey and wet
 After a rainy night; and all was still.
 I held my shawl around me with a chill,
And dropt my eyes from every face I met;
Until the streets began to fade, the road
 Grew fresh and clean and wide,
Fine houses where the gentlefolk abode,
 And gardens full of flowers, on every side,
That made me walk on quicker—on, on, on—
 As if I were asleep with half-shut eyes,
 And all at once I saw, to my surprise,
The houses of the gentlefolk were gone,
And I was standing still,
Shading my face, upon a high green hill,
 And the bright sun was blazing,
And all the blue above me seem'd to melt
 To burning, flashing gold, while I was gazing
On the great smoky cloud where I had dwelt.

"I'll not forget that day. All was so bright
 And strange. Upon the grass around my feet
The rain had hung a million drops of light.
 The air, too, was so clear and warm and sweet
It seemed a sin to breathe it. All around
 Were hills and fields and trees that trembled through
 A burning, blazing fire of gold and blue;
And there was not a sound
 Save a bird singing in the skies,
And the soft wind, that ran along the ground,
 And blew full sweetly on my lips and eyes.
Then, with my heavy hand upon my chest,
 Because the bright air pain'd me, trembling, sighing,
I stole into a dewy field to rest.
 And oh, the green, green grass where I was lying
Was fresh and living; and the bird sang loud
Out of a golden cloud,
 And I was looking up at him and crying.

"How swift the hours slipt on! And by-and-by
The sun grew red, big shadows fill'd the sky,
 The air grew damp with dew,
 And the dark night was coming down, I knew.
Well, I was more afraid than ever, then,
 And felt that I should die in such a place—
So back to London town I turn'd my face,
And crept into the great black streets again;
And when I breathed the smoke and heard the roar,
 Why, I was better, for in London here
 My heart was busy, and I felt no fear.
"I never saw the country any more.
And I have stay'd in London, well or ill—
 I would not stay out yonder if I could,
 For one feels dead, and all looks pure and good—
I could not bear a life so bright and still.
All that I want is sleep.
Under the flags and stones, so deep, so deep!
God won't be hard on one so mean, but He,
 Perhaps, will let a tired girl slumber sound
 There in the deep, cold darkness underground;
And I shall waken up in time, maybe,
Better and stronger, not afraid to see
 The great still Light that folds Him round and round!"

"The Starling" is in another vein:—

THE STARLING.

* * * "A haggard and ruffled
 Old fellow was Jack,
With a grim face muffled
 In ragged black,
And his coat was rusty
 And never neat,
And his wings were dusty
 From the dismal street,
And he sidelong peer'd,
 With eyes of soot too,
And scowl'd and sneer'd,—
 And was lame of a foot too!
And he long'd to go
 From whence he came;—
And the tailor, you know,
 Was just the same.
All kinds of weather
 They felt confined,
And swore together
 At all mankind;
For their mirth was done,
 And they felt like brothers,
And the swearing of one
 Meant no more than the other's;
'Twas just a way
 They had learn'd, you see —
Each wanted to say
 Only this—'Woe's me!
I'm a poor old fellow,
 And I'm prison'd so,
While the sun shines mellow,
 And the corn waves yellow,
 And the fresh winds blow—
And the folk don't care
 If I live or die,
But I long for air,
 And I wish to fly!'
Yet unable to utter it,
 And too wild to bear,
They could only mutter it,
 And swear."

—Great distress is reported among the Cornish miners, and they are leaving their homes by thousands. Many are emigrating to Australia and America, while others are seeking employment in the coal-fields of South Wales and of the North of England.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
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GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
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All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

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OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 1 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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FOR THE UNFORTUNATE,
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

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Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
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And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

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WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

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SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

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And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
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SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

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Is used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.

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ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting DR. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

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GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·03 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 16 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot THIRD Street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 5·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·40 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·60 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

8 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for Freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Su , Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail. 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 A. M., 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M., and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M. Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
125 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·00 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4·42, 5·16, 7·26, and 10 36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1 10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1 60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M., and midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail *¶	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express‡	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express*	at 12·49 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Forty-eighth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington or Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

LATE MARINE DISASTER

FURTHER INTERESTING DETAILS.

The "Distingue" in the Deep.

List of the Operatic, Dramatic, and Terpsichorean Artists Drowned.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR LIVES.

"High Art" Beneath the Waves.

THE CYPRIANIC COMMUNITY SUNK.

Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell—Miss Julia Mortimer—Misses Millie, Clara, Louisa, and Emma Fowler—French Opera Troupe—Nicolo Troupe—Host of Sable Serenaders.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received from a theatrical agent in New York some additional details of the terrible marine calamity, which is already patent to every mind as the loss of the steamship *Evening Star*. We have given from time to time budgets of the facts about the disaster as fast as received.

The passenger list of the *Evening Star* contained the names of more notorious people than that of any steamer yet lost upon the mighty deep, and we propose to give to-day a brief description of a number of persons drowned, who were well known to our community, and we shall endeavor to perform the duty as delicately as possible. As is already known, the *Evening Star* was freighted with three hundred and twenty-five human souls, mostly "show people," nearly all of whom have gone to a watery grave.

Upon this point the New York *Clipper* says:—

"No accident as appalling as that which we have chronicled ever occurs without giving rise to many painful and affecting incidents. These incidents, in the case of the *Evening Star*, are not yet fully collated; when they are, doubtless another chapter will be added to the romance of tragedy. But already enough of heart-rending scenes are known to us. William Wray (as stated elsewhere) was among the passengers lost. Only two weeks ago we published an obituary notice of his brother. After his death the mother of the two men called upon us, and with tears in her eyes related the good points in her son's character. She spoke with all a mother's pride and affection, but her sorrow then was alleviated somewhat by the fact that William was left as a support and comfort to her declining years. And now he too is gone—snatched away suddenly in the full prime of young manhood. What wonder that the widowed mother's heart is stricken with deep desolation? We have received many letters during the past week, written in nervous trembling hands, and they tell sad stories—these letters do. The writers had some relative or friend aboard the *Evening Star*. Is he safe? do you know? And when we search our meagre returns to find the information they seek, we can but feel some drops of sympathy distilling themselves to tears, as we glean the fact that their beloved ones probably sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

"We would that those who believe the show-folk heartless could have seen the callers at our office during the past week. There were men who wept like children—no, not like children, but like *men*—because some comrades with whom they had been associated on the mimic stage were dead. They forgot the faults of the departed, remembered only their virtues, and spoke of those virtues with tenderer feeling than is often displayed anywhere. In concluding this article, we can but tender our congratulations to the few who have escaped from the wreck of the *Evening Star*, and offer our sympathy to such as mourn for friends lost to them in the wild waste of waters—lost until the sea shall give up its dead."

Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell.

The supposed heroine of the great Bond street tragedy, in New York, was on board of the ill-fated steamer. She had established an extensive and fashionable *maison de grisettes* in New Orleans, and was returning to that place from a visit to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, where she had collected a fresh troop of young girls, known as *nymphes du pave*, whom Mrs. Cunningham was conveying to the Crescent City, in order to promote her nefarious business, which was assuming vast proportions. This *maitresse du salon* has gone to the bottom of the ocean, in company with thirty employes and co-workers in crime.

Miss Julia Mortimer.

This young lady had gained a great notoriety as an actress, vocalist, and terpsichorean artiste at casinoes and music-halls. She was a great favorite in New York, Washington, and Baltimore, and was one of the most beautiful and voluptuous women upon the stage. She is reported to have been lost upon the *Evening Star*. When last seen she was clinging to a spar, but being very heavy, could not have remained above the waves long. Julia Mortimer was a native of Philadelphia, and made her first appearance here as a *danseuse* in a concert saloon in Arch street, below Seventh, some years ago. She was twenty-five years of age.

Miss Millie Fowler.

This distinguished terpsichorean artiste was reckoned the most beautiful woman in her profession, both in form and feature. She was well known in this city, and played a very successful engagement at the American Theatre here last spring. As a *danseuse* she was remarkably agile and graceful, and was rapidly becoming a finished actress and vocalist. Millie, in company with her three sisters, Clara, Louisa, and Emma, was *en route* to New Orleans to fill a professional engagement there. Millie was also accompanied by her protector and reputed husband, Mr. William D., son of a well-known banker of this city. The couple were ostensibly very affectionate, and met death heroically, clasped in each other's arms. So prominent a position had Millie taken in her profession that she readily commanded a salary of $125 per week, and her sisters, Clara, Louisa, and Emma, $75 per week. They were of English parentage. Millie came to this country about six years ago, and made her *debut* in 1860. She became a great favorite, remaining here for some time, after which she went to Washington. She then travelled with Frank Rivers' Company, becoming a great favorite as a *danseuse*. Returned to England, and in company with her sister Clara revisited America. The two then appeared in different cities as the Fowler Sisters, meeting with flattering success. About a year ago, Millie again visited Europe for the purpose of bringing her mother and her two sisters—Louisa and Emma—to this country. She returned with them to this city, since which time they have been before the public, and recognized as popular performers. Millie and Clara were *danseuses*, and Louisa was a vocalist. The mother is at present living in Philadelphia, left to mourn the loss of four beautiful and affectionate daughters. Miss Millie was twenty-four years of age; Miss Clara, twenty; Miss Louisa, eighteen; Miss Emma, twenty-two.

Belle Boyd's Fourth Husband,

Wylde Hardinge, was also a passenger. This gentleman became notorious in connection with the pirate ship *Shenandoah*. On his arrival in England, about three years ago, he married Belle Boyd, and shortly after made his *debut* as a dramatic reader in the provinces. The reception he met with there emboldened him to turn his attention to the stage. He arrived in this country about six months ago, and at once advertised for star engagements, but not succeeding in effecting any, sailed for New Orleans to try his fortune there. He was a young man, about thirty years of age, rather slimly built, and of good appearance.

The Spaulding & Bidwell Opera Troupe.

There were also on board twenty-two performers engaged in New York by Messrs. Spaulding & Bidwell for the Academy of Music, New Orleans, consisting of Frank Gerard, the two Talleen Brothers and wives, J. Nicolo and Young Nicolo, Tom Russell, William Wray, Mad'lle Delphine, Millie, Clara, Emma, and Louisa Fowler (known as the Fowler Sisters), William Dawson, Edward Murray, Edward S. Berry, Emma S. Powers, Julia Mortimer, Mrs. H. B. Koch (Kay), Marie E. Letts, Minnie Taylor, and Mary Duval. Of these, at the present writing, only two are known to have been saved; viz.:—Frank Gerard (an Ethiopian comedian, who was the only man saved in the third mate's boat, and whose residence is No. 51 Bond street, Brooklyn) and Minnie Taylor. These are the only two out of eighty-one professionals that are known to have been saved. Several of the performers who were engaged to go with this company broke their contracts, thereby saving their lives. These were Bob Hart, Billy Emerson, and Willis Armstrong, who had promised to go, but fortunately for them they did not start. Billy Reeves and wife were also engaged, but waited over for another steamer, and sailed on the 6th instant. We also understand that E. Eddy had a large portion of his wardrobe on board. Dr. Spaulding was to have accompanied his company on this steamer, but fortunately business prevented him.

The Nicolo Troupe.

The Nicolo Troupe consisted of J. Nicolo (right name Nichols), Young Nicolo (a pupil), and the Talleen Brothers (right names, William Rodney and Thomas Tolliday). Mr. Nicolo came to this country with Franconi's Hippodrome, and travelled with that company for some time. After this he travelled with different circus companies. He subsequently returned to England, and after an absence of three years once more visited this country, bringing with him Young Nicolo, whom he had adopted and brought up to the business. Since his last arrival from England with the Talleen Brothers, they have travelled together as the Nicolo Troupe, with circus companies, etc. They have also been to Havana with Chiarini. The Talleen Brothers had their wives with them. Mrs. Nicolo is at present in New York, confined to a sick bed, and nearly crazy over the loss of her husband. The Nicolo Troupe were all first-class artists. The first appearance of the Talleen Brothers was at the Fourteenth street circus, in New York, under canvas, with James M. Nixon as manager.

Mr. William Wray.

William Wray, who was born in New York, July 25, 1833, was a very clever Ethiopian comedian, as well as one of the most useful and versatile performers in the business. He could play on almost every musical instrument known. He was also a clever performer in magic. In fact, he could do a little of everything. His last engagement in New York was with Sanford's Minstrels at the Old Bowery, [illegible] in July last. His brother Edward died [illegible] about six weeks ago; their aged mother is now left with no one in the world to care for her.

Mr. Thomas Butler.

Tom Russell (right name Tom Butler) was born in New York, and was formerly a waiter in Meschutz's eating saloon on Broadway. He first learned to sing by visiting the different "Free and Easies" in town. He obtained instructions from Tony Pastor, who furnished him with all the popular comic songs of the day. His first regular engagement was at the Varieties, Detroit, in 1863, where he became a great favorite. He then went to Chadwick's Varieties, Chicago, returning soon after to Detroit. Since then he has appeared in different cities in the country. He was considered a good comic vocalist.

Other Artistes.

Edward S. Berry was very popularly known all over the country as a clever Irish vocalist, and an efficient stage manager. He was very popular in Philadelphia, where he married Celia Morley. For several seasons he was stage manager for Deagle's varieties, St. Louis. He leaves a wife and four children in this city.

Edward Murray was a song and dance man. He was born in New York, and was about 22 years old. He leaves a wife in New York only 17 years of age.

Mad'lle Delphine was the wife of Wm. Wray, and was born in Canada. She was popular as a jig and fancy dancer, and was also a valuable assistant to her husband in his feats of magic.

Marie E. Letts was the daughter of a member of the police force, who died in New York last winter, and she adopted the profession as a means of support for her widowed mother.

Mary Duval was one of the well-known Duval Sisters, and was popular as a vocalist.

The French Opera Troupe.

Among the passengers was the opera troupe of Mr. Paul Alhaiza, comprising fifty-nine singers, artists, and musicians, whom the manager had engaged in Paris. Mr. Alhaiza reached New York by the steamer *Ville de Paris* on September 28 with his company. He put his troupe at a hotel to wait the sailing of the *Evening Star*, and on the 29th they took passage on that ill-fated steamer. The party consisted of Mr. Chenest, Mr. Tapian, wife, and child, O. D'Esterbecq, wife and child, M'me Elodie Girard, Mr. and Mrs. Ferne, Miss E. Durand, Miss J. M. Sten, Mrs. Marie, Miss Maria Campana and servant, Miss Bord, Mr. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Coppini, Mr. Charles Alhaiza, Miss T. Clovam, Miss Renouf, Miss G. Read, Miss Benedetti, Miss Lacquement, Miss Strausse, Miss A. Ferne, Mr. G. Saverac, Mr. T. Coignard, Mr. S. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Villa, Mr. and Mrs. Cailland, Mrs. Calliot, Mr. G. Fischer, Mr. T. Bavan, and some twenty others. Mr. Paul Alhaiza proceeded to New Orleans by land, thus avoiding the sad fate that awaited the members of his company. While in Paris Mr. Alhaiza received the news of his father's death, and lost a brother two weeks later. His second brother, Mr. Charles Alhaiza, was one of the passengers by the *Evening Star*.

The Latest—Another Boat Picked Up.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

The steamship *Quaker City*, which arrived at this port this morning from Charleston, brought as a passenger Mr. A. McMahon, second engineer of the ill-fated *Evening Star*. Mr. McMahon was rescued, with seven others, two of whom were ladies, and taken to Charleston by the schooner *Morning Star*.

Complete List of the Passengers.

The following is the correct list of the passengers of the lost steamship *Evening Star*:—

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Mrs. R. F. Spangenberg and servant Eugenie; General H. C. Palfrey, lady, child, and servant, Miss Palfrey, Miss Sioo, Mrs. Henry Newell and daughter, Mr. James Galtier and wife, Mrs. John J. Adams and daughter, Mrs. Gillespie and daughter, Mr. A. Goetto and wife, Mr. George Hillman, son, and daughter, Captain William Chapman, Lieutenant W. P. Dixon, U. S. A., Mr. John Touro, Mr. E. A. Van Sickle, Mr. Frank R. Dennis, Mrs. W. H. Robbins, Mr. James W. Lyons, New Orleans, pilot, Mr. L. E. Allen, Mr. C. C. Ackerman, Mr. Halcrow Chace, Mr. William R. Jaques, Miss Lillie Parker, Miss Minnie Taylor, Miss S. Gillan, of New Haven, Miss Mary Bance, Miss Nellie Wilson, Miss Rosa Barnes, Miss Mary Hudson, Miss Alice Curtis, of Hartford, Miss Jennie Stanton, Mr. D. B. Small, Mr. Eugene Sorazan, Mrs. C. C. Burdell, Mr. J. Pogiese, Mr. Joseph P. Robinson, Mr. James Hartness, Jr., Mrs. M. J. Kingsbury and servant Maggie, Mr. W. H. Harris, Mrs. M. A. Soery, Misses Isabella Goodwin, Angie Parker, Lizzie Ellis, Mr. William Brown, wife, and child, Mr. E. S. P. Thompson, Miss Hattie McGuire, Mrs. Mary L. Ainsworth, Misses Hattie Price, Annie Graves, of Switzerland, Indiana, Levina Leech, Mary Bates, or Mary Quigley, Mary E. White, Gertrude Harvey, Alice Stetson, or Louisa Lamont, Mrs. Susan Weber, of New York, Misses Carrie Leonard, of Oswego, N. Y., Annie Wood, Nellie James, Lizzie Brown, of Rochester, N. Y., Cora Brown, of Livingston county, N. Y., Bella Crawford, Annie Reynolds, Mr. George Fisher, Mrs. J. T. Mason, Mr. J. E. Smith, Mrs. Stowell, Mrs. Josephine Tomas, Mrs. Stein, or Steingerg, Messrs. Henry H. Register, Martin T. Hall, I. Hapner, James McGuire, Alexander Langlois.

THE CIRCUS TROUPE.

The following were members of Spalding & Bidwell's troupe, going out for the Academy of Music, New Orleans:—

Misses Millie Fowler, Clara Fowler, Louisa Fowler, Emma Fowler, Mrs. Koch and Simpson, Misses Emma Powers, of Philadelphia, Julia Mortimer, Mr. E. Taleen and wife, Mr. William A. Wray and wife, Mr. J. Taleen and wife, Messrs. Edward Berry, Edward Murray, Nicolo and son, Frank Girard, Thomas Russell, William M. Dawson.

THE OPERA TROUPE.

The following were the members of Paul Alhaiza's opera troupe:—

Mr. Chenest and lady, Mr. Tapian and lady, Miss Tapian, Mr. Destorbay and lady, Miss Destorbay, Madames Clodie Girard, Ferney, Durand, Dumary, Ster, Marie, Campana, Desormes, Borel, Celine Cayot, Clotaire, Reneuf, Read, Benedetti, Laquement, Strauss, Caillant, De Montpiere, Ferne Bonne Campana, Mr. Coppini and lady, Mr. Carliant and lady, Messrs. Severac, Coignard, Robert, Mery, Mr. Vila and lady, Messrs. Mudblest, Fisner, Denorv, Parizod, Bavan, Heurtan, Perchel, Moranschelager, Laquement, Strauss, Boufie, Ferne, Dalman, Dasero.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Mr. P. J. Brady and wife, Mr. Leopold Shroein, Mrs. M. Doyle, Mr. John Reed, Mr. Louis Hakenjos, Mrs. Helena Roucker, Mr. John Geiser, wife, and child, Mr. John Stuft, Miss Caroline Glauner, Mr. James Quin, Mr. Alfred Langlois, Mr. Henry Ninag, Mr. Paul Julien, Miss Maria Julien, Mr. Edward O'Brien, Mr. Thomas Haley, Mr. Frank Lazker, Mr. Charles Puckdeschal and daughter, Mr. Joseph Ulrich, Miss Theresa Ulrich, Miss Barbara Fortzer, Mr. Frederick Schaier, Miss Helen Heiva, Mrs. Murphey, Miss Catherine Magin, Miss Catherine Gallagher, Miss Mary Farley, Mrs. D. Johnson, Mr. D. Johnson, Mr. Peter Rasmessar, Mr. Edward Fleming, Mr. A. Crampton, Mr. Edward Martin, Mr. William Horlay, Mr. Berthelot, Mr. Alexander Souza, Mr. Stampler, or Stamler, Mr. John Robinson, Mr. John McDonald, Mr. John Murray, Mr. Fred Larner, a servant girl of Mr. Stapleton of New Orleans, a servant girl for the St. Charles Hotel, three engineers for Mobile, a male cook for a hotel in Mobile, two firemen as passengers.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers and crew	59
Passengers—first cabin	166
Passengers—steerage	53
Total	278

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FROM BROWNSVILLE.

The Attempts to Capture Matamoras.

FULL DETAILS.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Brownsville, Texas, advices to September 24 give an account of an attempt made to capture the city of Matamoras by the American corps under command of Brigadier-General Force, assisted by the gunboat *Chinese*, Captain B. O. Osborn. The object was to release General Tassia, the legally appointed Governor of Tamaulipas, a prisoner in the hands of General Canales, the usurping commandant of the city, and pretended Governor. The troops were to seize the treasury and pay themselves the salaries long since justly due them, and return the balance to such officers as General Tassia might designate.

The command consisted of about one hundred and seventy-five Americans, and thirty Mexicans, well armed, and the reinforcements from citizens and Texan volunteers should have swelled the force to three hundred, the whole to be supported by the gunboat *Chinaco* mounting one twelve pound rifle, and a smooth-bore howitzer, which had no crew, except eight men detailed to work the guns.

Though Captain deemed the vessel totally unfit for active service, he consented to act with the party.

At the time of starting a fearful storm prevailed, and the gunboat was driven against the bank, becoming immovable. She was finally gotten off, and returned to her first position.

In the meantime the troops advanced and seized the Plaza, the Department Headquarters, the Custom House, and were storming the jail, when, from some unaccountable cause, the order was given to fall back, when the troops retreated on the double-quick for the gunboat, where General Ford was lying ill. The troops were embarked, and the gunboat steamed to a position directly opposite Brownsville.

The shopkeepers at Santa Cruz furnished the liquor, and they became grossly intoxicated, and uncontrollable.

The enemy gathered on the shore, and Captain Osborn cast off his lines, and headed for the American shore.

Canales sent word to the American commander, General Brown, to have the *Chinaco* removed, as he might have to fire into her, and General Brown ordered Captain Osborn to move his vessel above or below the town, or into the American waters, saying that if she was not moved inside of fifteen minutes, he would cut her adrift.

The engineers refusing to work, and the men being in the condition they were, Captain Osborn sent word to General Brown that he would surrender the vessel as a Mexican gunboat to the authorities of the United States, leaving those authorities to decide who was justly entitled to her—Canales, a usurper, or the Juarez Government.

The flag was hauled down, and Captain Osborn walked ashore.

Canales, on hearing of the surrender, demanded the vessel, but General Brown refused to give her up.

The arms belonging to the troops were taken by the United States authorities, and the men went into camp to await developments.

Though the expedition failed, General Tassia was released.

General Hinojosa also afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt on the town, and his force is now encamped with General Ford's.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—James Stephens arrived here last night, and was cordially received by a delegation of Fenians. He was escorted to the Southern Hotel, where he made a speech to a large crowd, in which he told them the battle for Irish independence would commence before the close of the present year, and that New Year's day, 1867, would find them fighting on Irish soil. The speech was loudly cheered.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 17.—The committee appointed by the Conservative Convention last night to collect evidence against the Police Commissioners, meet this afternoon, preparatory to presenting the matter formally to Governor Swan.

From Norfolk.

NORFOLK, October 17.—The steamer *Louisa Moore*, from Moorhead City for New York, put in here to-day, short of coal. She experienced heavy northeast gales, and shipped much water.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, October 17.—A freight train from Portland was thrown off the track at Haverhill to-day by a broken rail. Isaac Horne, the engineer, was killed, and Andrew Blodgett, the fireman, was supposed to be fatally injured.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Five new cases and four deaths occurred yesterday on the hospital ship.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The steamship *Costa Rica*, from this port for Hong-Kong, encountered a heavy gale on Sunday, receiving considerable damage, and has put back to repair.

The ship *Marmon*, which sailed on the 15th inst. for San Francisco, has returned leaky, and having her pumps choked.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Cumberland preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 126⅞; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 118⅝; Reading, 116; Hudson River, 128⅞; Canton Company, 54⅛; Erie Railroad, 82¼; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54½; Treasury 7·30 Notes, 106¼; Ten-forties, 99¾; United States 5s, 113¾; Coupon 6s, 112¾; Gold, 14⅜.

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